The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, August 16, 1872.

The St. Petersburg and Florence Geographical Societies have each sent to Stanley, the African traveller, a gold medal.

The President has directed a pardon to be made out for those Ku-Klux prisoners at Albany whom Colonel Whitely has recommended to Executive clemency.

An English correspondent says the German Government has intimated to Thiers its intention to retain possession of Belfort, though it is willing to make compensatory concession to France.

The Internal Revenue Department has determined to enforce the law for the discontinuance of the one-third beer-barrel stamps, and refer all who are injured by this course to go to Congress for relief.

The President and a small portion of his Military Family returned to Washington yesterday, but will fold their blankets, resume their carpet-bags, and fly off into space again to-morrow.

The Red River Indians are not disposed to receive the annuities provided by the treaty with the Dominion, but demand better terms, and threaten to stop the surveys if their demands are not complied with.

The Grantite State Convention at Montgomery, Ala., after a stormy session nominated David P. Lewis for Governor, with a full State ticket; also, Congressman-at-Large. The Conservative State Convention at Jacksonville, Fla., nominated Hon. W. D. Bloxham for Governor.

Under the late law of Congress granting to disabled soldiers artificial limbs, or, in lieu thereof, commutation, those who have been paralyzed or have sustained some bodily injury depriving them of the use of their limbs, can make application on commutation to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Governor Perham, of Maine, gives it as his opinion that he will be elected by a small majority. He thinks that thousands who vote for him will prefer to vote for Greeley in November; and further, that if the State goes Republican by a reduced majority in September, it will undoubtedly go for Greeley by a large one.

The strike of the agricultural laborers for higher wages in Oxfordshire, England, still continues. The Government has detailed soldiers to protect the farmers, and the crops, which were in danger, are now being harvested. The officers of the National Agricultural Union protest against the action of the authorities.

Congressional nominations were made, yesterday, as follows: Henry Waldron, Grantite, First Michigan District; Judge G. D. A. Parks, Liberal, Seventh Illinois District; R. R. Hudson, Liberal, Fifteenth Ohio District; Jackson Orr, Grantite (renomination), Ninth Iowa District; C. W. Milliken, Democrat, Third Kentucky District.

Senator Schurz's speaking tour through Indiana is likely to be one of the most successful ever made by any speaker during any former political campaign. The meeting at Evansville yesterday, at which the German orator and Cassius M. Clay were the speakers, is represented as the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of the kind ever held in that city. The German element in Indiana, as well as in Illinois, is coming up nobly to the work of Reform, and will make itself felt in November.

Two colored orators, Saunders and Garnett by name, met by appointment in New York City, last evening, to discuss the relative merits of the Presidential candidates. The one espousing the Liberal cause took the stand first, and held his ground an hour against the hooting and jeering of an audience packed by Grant Clubs. The result was, not a word the speaker uttered could be heard in any part of the house. The Grant man was allowed to speak without interruption. The Greeley champion should feel highly complimented by the persistent determination of his opponents not to allow his convincing arguments to be heard.

Mr. Greeley's speech, at Portland, will tend to drive the Grantites to the necessity of tramping up new charges against him, their old stock in trade, which they supposed would last them through the campaign, having been so completely destroyed by the earnest and honest words of our future President. To help the few friends of Personal Government in their present straits, we would suggest that they now charge Mr. Greeley with undue sympathy for the Hook and Line Party in the Great State of Rhode Island, and with a refusal on his part to enter into a scheme for the conversion of the Esquimaux. These charges, although in themselves trivial, will carry no small weight when trumpeted to the world by the subservient, subsidized remnant of an independent press.

President Grant will not permit himself to make speeches, political or otherwise, during the present campaign. The reason why need not be stated, as it is sufficiently well known already. President Grant, nevertheless, sees no objection to his obtaining the services of an Associated Press reporter to give to the public the impressions created in his (Grant's) great mind concerning the political prospects. The country will be glad to hear that no public business is neglected by the President's absence from Washington, but there may yet be doubts in the minds of many people regarding the correctness of this statement, as it was probably made on the spur of the moment and the memory of His Excellency, as is well known, is not of the most trustworthy character. The President admits that he is not an original Abolitionist, but neglects to state that he made it his business (the only political business he ever attended to before his election) to be an ultra Pro-Slavery man, opposing the emancipation of the slaves until he discovered that his opposition was unheeded. A feeling of relief will certainly result from Mr. Grant's assertion that he has no unkind words for Senator Sumner. Perhaps, his unkind actions, dictated by a selfish and unstatesmanlike spirit, have satisfied him that he has already committed himself to a policy in that respect that will not stand another trial. The President, during his conversation, casually remarked that Mr. Sumner is not the true friend of the black man. Mr. Sumner will not be surprised at this assertion of the President, because the Senator has himself had personal interviews with Mr. Grant at the Executive Mansion, and knows something about his political knowledge, and will have due charity for his ignorance. The President's campaign conversation will hardly elect him.

The Chicago produce markets averaged rather less active yesterday. Mess pork was quiet, but advanced some 75c per brl, closing at $14.75a15 00 for cash, or seller September. Lard was quiet and steady at 8 3-8a81-2c per lb for winter, and 8 1-8c for summer rendered. Meats were more active, and strong, at 6 1-4c for shoulders, 8 1-4a8 3-8c for short ribs, and 8 3-4a9c for short clear. Highwines were dull and easier, closing about 891-2c per gallon. Lake freights were active and a shade firmer, at 7 3-4c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was less active, and a shade easier, closing firmer at $1.58a1.58 1 2 cash, and $1.23 7-8 seller September. Corn was moderately active, but declined 1-4a1-2c, closing at 42 1-2a42 5-8c cash, and 42 5 8a42 3 4 seller September. Oats were quiet, but firm, closing at 27 3-4c cash, and 26 1-2a26 3-4c seller September. Rye was in good demand, and advanced 1-2c, closing at 55 1-2c. Barley was quiet and a shade easier, at 51c for new No. 2 cash or seller September. Hogs met with a good demand, and the market was strong; with sales at $4.20a4 90 for inferior to extra. Cattle were active at full prices. Sheep were firmer, without quotable advance.

Obituary.

Memphis, Aug. 15.—Mont. Pepper, formerly manager of the Western Union Telegraph office here, and a member of the Common Council, but lately engaged in planting in Arkansas, died at the Worsham House, this evening, of congestion of the lungs.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Senator Carl Schurz in Indiana.

Enormous Meetings Everywhere Greet Him.

Governor Perham on the Prospect in Maine.

The Old Reminder About Glass Houses, Etc.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

The Gift-Taker Expresses Himself.

Political News from All Sections.

SENATOR SCHURZ IN INDIANA—ENORMOUS CROWDS EVERYWHERE GREET HIM—THE LIBERAL TORNADO IN THE HOOSIER STATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 15.—Senator Schurz left St. Louis this morning to fill his speaking appointment in Indiana, travelling by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. At Mount Vernon, Ill., which was reached before noon, the train was waylaid and captured by over 1,500 of the inhabitants of Jefferson County, who insisted upon seeing and hearing the distinguished statesman. The Circuit Court, which was in session and in the middle of an important suit, adjourned to do him honor, and the Bench and Bar and the citizens of the town and vicinity congregated at the depot. A deputation, headed by the Hon. Thos. S. Casey, greeted the Senator, whose appearance upon the platform was the cause of the cheering. After a hasty dinner, the train was delayed ten minutes to give him an opportunity to return thanks for the reception and utter a few words on the political issues. The train moved away to the music of cheers given for Greeley, Brown, and Schurz. At Carmi, White County, Illinois, a Committee from Mount Vernon, Posey County, Indiana, where the Senator was to speak in the afternoon, boarded the train, accompanied by a fine cornet band, playing "Hail Columbia." This Committee consisted of General William Harrow, William Welborn, Charles Wassem, Richard Schwenzer, Jno. Pfeffer, William Nelson, Henry Brinkman, and Conrad Mutz. It is interesting to note that six of these eight gentlemen are Liberal Republicans, and that five of the six welcomed Mr. Schurz in the same way and to the same place in 1860. For that reason they were sent to meet him again. While a special car for the use of the party was being attached to the train, Mr. Schurz, in response to the clamorous and persistent demand of the large audience collected at the depot, spoke a few sentences from the platform. The band struck up a lively air, the people expressed their sentiments in unmistakable huzzas, and the train sped on its course to Mount Vernon, nineteen miles away. Mount Vernon is a county seat, and claims 4,000 inhabitants. It is the centre of a thickly settled community, and that it is the scene of considerable political activity was fully demonstrated to-day. The arrival of the train was simultaneous with the firing of artillery, the cheering of a multitude of men, women, and children, the playing of bands, and prodigious enthusiasm. Business was entirely suspended, the streets were fenced with human beings, banners floated from house-top and spire, and, as the Senator remarked, the scene was worth coming a long distance to see. At 3 o'clock a procession of carriages, wagons, equestrians and pedestrians marched through the streets. Mr. Schurz spoke from a stand in the Court House Square. The Stars and Stripes hung from the top of the stand, which was roofed with evergreens and bore in front the inscriptions, "Welcome Carl Schurz," and other appropriate devices. In spite of the burning sun, over 3,000 persons, including a pleasant sprinkling of the fair sex, were in attendance. Milton Pearse, a prominent lawyer in these parts, filled the chair, and introduced Mr. Schurz, who spoke, in English, for an hour, his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Schurz did not expect to have time to speak at Mount Vernon, and only announced his intention to do so two days ago. The demonstration, though almost impromptu, was a magnificent success. Accompanied by a delegation of Germans, Mr. Schurz came on a special train to this place, and was entertained at the residence of Mr. Phillip Pretorius. He was expected to reach here in the afternoon to address a mass meeting in Artesian Spring Park. Eight thousand persons were present, many having come a long distance by excursions on railroads and steamboats. In his absence, Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, who organized the first Republican Club in this county, twelve years ago, and Hon. John C. Connor, of Texas, addressed the meeting. This evening the streets are thronged, bonfires are blazing, fireworks exploding, and Mr. Schurz is addressing 4,000 Germans, in their own language, at Greeley Hall, while Mr. Clay and Mr. Connor are entertaining 5,000 others from stands outside. The magnitude of the meetings and the enthusiasm displayed far exceed the expectations of the most sanguine Liberals. Since Mr. Schurz left Ashley, this morning, his progress has been a continued ovation, all classes and nationalities turning out to see him, and it must be gratifying to him to know that his own countrymen were foremost in indorsing him and the cause he represents. He leaves by steamboat, to-night, for Tell City, 60 miles from here, where he will speak to-morrow.

GOVERNOR PERHAM ON THE PROSPECT IN MAINE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Aug 15.—J. Perham, brother of Gov. Perham, of Maine, and now a candidate for re-election, in a letter to an official here, says that his brother is confident of re-election by a small majority, but that thousands of those who vote for him will vote for Greeley. He writes further that if the State goes Republican by a reduced majority at the coming election, it will undoubtedly go for Greeley by a large one.

HON. J. B. GRINNELL AT SOUTH BEND, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 15.—Under the auspices of the Greeley and Brown Club, the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, addressed, this evening, a full audience in the Opera House. His speech was very pointed and without personal abuse. Among other things, he reviewed the political antecedents of Grant and his Cabinet, but one of whom was known at the time of his appointment to be in harmony with the Republican party. The speech was received with much cheering and enthusiasm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Morris, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican Congressional Conventions met here to-day, and each Convention was represented by a full delegation from each of the counties of LaSalle, Kendall, Grundy, and Will, composing the Seventh Congressional District. The Democratic Convention was organized by choosing Hon. George W. Armstrong, of LaSalle, Chairman, and N. G. Smith, of Kendall, Secretary. The Liberal Republican Convention met at the Greeley Club Rooms here, and elected Joshua Morton, of LaSalle, as Chairman, and E. D. Conley, of Will, as Secretary. A ballot for Congressman resulted in the choice of Hon. G. D. A. Parks, of Will. The Liberal Convention, having declared him their unanimous nominee, a Committee from the Democratic Convention was received, extending them an invitation to join the Democratic Convention, which was accepted. The Liberals then in a body proceeded to the Court House, and were received with three rousing cheers. Both bodies then formally united. Hon. T. S. Dickey, of Ottawa, moved that Judge G. D. A. Parks be declared the unanimous choice of the joint Conventions, which was carried with vociferous cheering. J. D. Rogers, of LaSalle, Liberal Republican, was then unanimously chosen as candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization for the Seventh District. After able speeches by Judge Parks, Judge Dickey, Daniel Evans, and S. W. Munn, of Joliet, the Conventions adjourned, with cheers for the ticket, and for Greeley and Brown.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 15.—The Ninth Congressional District Republican Convention, at Storm Lake, to-day, renominated Hon. Jackson Orr, of Boone County, by acclamation. The Convention was very large, full delegations being present. The other candidates in the field, Judges Ford and Pendleton of Woodbury County, and Scott, of Story County, as opined, had to give way in favor of Orr. The usual resolutions eulogizing the Administration were adopted. After speeches by Hon. Jackson Orr and Colonel John Scott, the Convention adjourned.

The Democrats and Liberals of the Eighth Judicial District call a convention to meet at Cedar Rapids on the 31st, to nominate a Circuit Judge and a Congressional candidate for the Fifth District.

Detroit, Aug. 15.—Hon. Henry Waldron, the present Congressman from the First District, was nominated by the Republicans of the new Second District, at Adrian, to-day.

Cincinnati, Aug. 15.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Fifteenth Ohio District, held a joint convention at Marietta to-day, and nominated R. R. Hudson, Liberal Republican of Meigs County, for Congress on the first ballot.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 15.—The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District, to-day, nominated C. W. Milliken for Congress.

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 15—General Eppa Hunton was to-day nominated for Congress by the Conservative Convention of the Eighth District, in session here.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Aug. 15.—One of the most disorderly and disgraceful political meetings ever held in New York was the colored debate to-night at Cooper Institute, between W. A. Saunders, for Greeley, and Rev. Highland Garnett, for Grant. The audience was largely composed of negroes, including several colored Grant Clubs. According to programme Saunders opened the debate, one hour being allotted to him, but no sooner had he come forward than he was assailed by hoots and groans. He maintained his ground, however, for an hour, though it was impossible to hear any one sentence. A minority in the hall cheered Greeley at first, but they were groaned down. An undercurrent of hisses followed Saunders' remarks, while every half-minute cheers would be given by the Grant Clubs, followed by groans for Greeley. Sumner's name was received with deafening groans. Whenever one of Saunders' ideas reached the audience twenty interruptions were yelled back at him. If he took a drink of water, or wiped his face with his handkerchief, insulting jeers were heard on all sides. When Garnett's turn came to address the meeting the scene changed as if by magic, and the enthusiasm over his very ordinary Grant speech, was hailed with enthusiasm and excitement. When he closed, Saunders had half an hour to close the debate, but the audience, by this time, had lost the last vestige of restraint, and groaned and yelled continuously. Saunders spoke for twenty minutes in apparent dumb show, but then gave up the task. As a debate, the meeting was a complete and shameful failure, the negroes being utterly unwilling to listen to more than one side, and displaying a turbulence and intolerance that would refresh the memory of Wendell Phillips.

THE OLD REMINDER ABOUT GLASS HOUSES, ETC.

New York, Aug 15.—The *Sun* says, in connection with the charges against Gratz Brown's habits, it is undoubtedly true that Governor Brown, of Mo., is a man of temperate habits, but it holds that a President of the United States and a Vice President as well should be above suspicion on this score. Grant men know that Grant gets drunk every now and then, and while in that condition often conducts himself in a discreditable and sometimes in a disgusting manner. Even temperance men in the Grant party, such as the ancient Know-Nothing, Hon. Henry Wilson, and Hon. Gerrit Smith, and Wendell Phillips, are all aware of this fact. They understand perfectly that while Grant is not tight every week, yet every five weeks he has a regular spree or bender, when he gets drunk, not with noise or ostentation, but silently and steadily according to his usual manner of taking his pleasures.

THE GIFT-TAKER HAS A LITTLE TALK WITH SOMEBODY.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Early this afternoon the President briefly and calmly engaged in conversation with several of his friends, chiefly on political topics, from which he appears that he is satisfied with the situation as regards himself. When asked about the alleged slight to Frederick Douglass, he replied that if Douglass did not complain because he was not invited by him to dinner, he did not see why Senator Sumner should exhibit so much anxiety, if not indignation upon the subject. The simple fact was that, the Santo Domingo Commissioners with their Secretary having called to submit their report, he invited them to dine with him. Frederick Douglass not being with the Commissioners, he did not at the time think of him, nor of the others who accompanied the expedition; but if Sigel and Douglass had been with the Commissioners they would have been included in the invitation to dinner, which was informal and private, having no official significance whatever. The President expressed his surprise that so much should be said about an immaterial matter, one that merely concerned his own household. The President remarked that no public business is neglected by his absence from Washington, as he attends to it at Long Branch. His coming back to Washington to-day was not absolutely necessary for that purpose. The conversation turning on the remark of Senator Sumner to the effect that Greeley is a better friend to the black man than President Grant, the President replied that he never pretended to be, as he had repeatedly said, an original Abolitionist, but had favored emancipation as a war measure. When this was secured, he thought the ballot should be conferred to make the gift complete, and to place those who had been liberated, in full possession of the rights of freemen. His views, however, on the subject of slavery were well known, and expressed in his letters to Mr. Washburn and others, and extensively published, and hence this was not now a matter of dispute. In the course of the conversation, he said that, while a President should be in accord with the leading principles of the party that elected him, it was essential that he should enforce the laws which may be enacted and administer the Government, not in the interest of a party, but in the interest of the entire country. While he had no unkind words to utter concerning Senator Sumner, he was perfectly willing to place his acts against Senator Sumner's words, and, in this connection, he said that Sumner did not show himself such a good friend to the black man as he professed to be when he was not willing to have a Civil Rights bill stand on its own merits, requiring only a majority vote, but insisting on a bill of his own as an amendment to the Amnesty bill, which could not be passed without a majority of two thirds. Carpenter's Civil Rights bill, however, was passed, during the absence of Senator Sumner, and, as the facts show, much to his surprise. The President also said that it will be seen by the *Congressional Globe* that Senator Sumner did not vote at all on the joint resolution recommending the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment, since ratified, provides that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and Congress invested with power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Sumner, the President, said, dodged a vote on the joint resolution.

STATE NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 15.—The Republican State Convention assembled at the Capitol yesterday. Two hundred delegates, mostly colored, were present. United States Marshal Healey called the Convention to order, and nominated Justice Safford of the Supreme Court for Chairman. Jeremiah Heralson (colored) nominated Benjamin S. Turner (Congressman) for the same position. No attention was paid to Heralson's nomination, and Healey declared Safford elected without putting the question on the nomination of Turner. Heralson appealed from this decision, but the appeal was ruled out of order. Cries of "Gag," "Unfair," etc., rose from all parts of the hall, during which the Committee on Credentials was appointed and the Convention adjourned. The Convention reassembled, this morning, and nominated David P. Lewis for Governor, Alexander McKinistry for Lieutenant Governor, Patrick Rayland for Secretary of State, R. C. Smith for Auditor, A. Bingham for Treasurer, James A. Speed for Superintendent of Education, Benjamin Gardner for Attorney General, and Thomas Lambert for Commissioner of Industrial Resources. A Congressman-at-Large will be nominated to-night.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 15.—The Conservative Convention, to-day, unanimously nominated Hon. W. D. Blaxham for Governor; General Robert Bullock for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. C. Jones for Congress.

A MEETING OF COLORED MEN IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Aug. 15.—A very large meeting of colored people was held, to-night, at Greenwood Hall, to express their sentiments on Senator Sumner's letter. All the seats and standing room in the Hall were occupied. Speeches were made by Peter H. Clarke and several others. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Hon. Charles Sumner, who, for more than twenty years, has ably and eloquently advocated equal rights, and contributed largely toward the liberation and enfranchisement of the colored race, has published a letter in which he advises the colored voters of the country to support at the coming Presidential election Horace Greeley, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party; therefore,

Resolved, By the colored people of Cincinnati, now in mass meeting assembled, that, while we unhesitatingly acknowledge the valuable services rendered our race by Senator Sumner, and our indebtedness to him for those services, we cannot accept his advice to assist in placing in power the party which has ever been our enemy; which fought through four long bloody years to tear asunder this Union for the purpose of establishing an independent Confederacy with human slavery for its corner-stone.

Resolved, That we are enthusiastically in favor of the re-election of President Grant, the standard-bearer of the Republican party—the party which has always stood, and still continues to stand, by the rights of colored men.

Resolved, That the surest way to maintain law and order throughout the late rebellious States, and bring about reconciliation between the North and South, is by continuing the Republican party in power; and for the accomplishment of these ends we pledge ourselves to labor zealously for the election of Grant and Wilson.

Resolved, That if we were to refuse to sustain the Republican party in this, its first national contest since the ballot has been put in our hands, we would not only prove ourselves ungrateful and unworthy of the rights we now enjoy, but would offer insult to the memory of 80,000 black soldiers who, with other thousands of white patriots, died that this country might live.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jackson, O., Aug. 15.—At the Convention for the Eleventh Congressional District, held at this place, Hon. Wm. Newman, of Scioto County, and Dr. J. Y. Monahon, of Jackson County, were elected delegates to represent the district in the National Democratic Convention to be held at Louisville on Sept. 3. Hon. Ralph Leet, of Lawrence County, and J. W. Brown, of Vinton County, were elected alternates. The sentiment of the straight-out Democrats in Southern Ohio is favorable to the nomination of Charles O'Conor for President.

Logansport, Ind., Aug. 15.—Captain Schwarts, of Lynchburg, and Judge Turpie, of this city, addressed the Liberal Republicans of this place this evening, the former in German, and the latter in reply to the speech of Senator Wilson of the 7th. Quite a number were present and very enthusiastic.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Republicans held a large mass meeting at the Opera Hall this evening. Speeches were made by General Oglesby and others. This being the first and opening campaign meeting in this place, the large hall was literally packed.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull addressed a Liberal meeting at Canton this evening.

Cleveland, Aug. 15.—Hon. Jacob Mueller, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans, this evening, at the Michigan Street Theatre. The speech was delivered in German, and was loudly applauded. He took very strong grounds in favor of Grant and Wilson, and made a calm and earnest appeal to the German citizens to stand by the Republican party as the surest means to secure good Government and prosperity to the country. Governor Mueller's speech was made in answer to the request of a large number of German citizens, and will have a widespread influence.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 15.—A large Republican mass meeting was held at Allegheny City, this evening. Addresses were made by Hon. S. Garfield, of Washington Territory, Hon. Jas. S. Negley, and Colonel Thos. M. Payne.

HORACE GREELEY.

His Visit to Maine---Enthusiastic Reception.

The Full Text of His Speech at Portland.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Aug. 15.—Mr. Greeley delivered at Portland, yesterday, from manuscript, the following political speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is certain that throughout the course of my life, as far as I have been connected with public affairs, I have struggled, with such capacity as God has given me, for, first, impartial and universal liberty; second, for the unity and greatness of our common country; third, and by no means least, when the former end was attained, for early and hearty reconciliation and peace among our countrymen. For these great ends I have struggled, and I hope the issue is not doubtful. I thoroughly comprehend that no personal consideration has drawn this vast assembly. Other higher and grander considerations have collected you around me together. It is a part of the unwritten law of our country, that a candidate for the President may not make speeches in vindication, and commendation of the principle whereupon he is supported, or of the measures which his election is intended to promote; though a candidate for Vice President is under no such inhibition. I acquiesce in this restriction. I recognize and affirm its propriety. The temptation to misreport and misrepresent a candidate for the higher post is so great, the means of circulating such perversions among people who will never see a word of their refutation are so vast, that a candidate has no moral right to subject his friends to the perils he must brave, if not invite, by taking a part in the canvass. Yet there is a truth to be uttered in behalf of those who have placed me before the American people in my present attitude, which does them such honor that I claim the privilege of stating it here and now. This is that truth: No person has ever yet made the fact known that he proposed to support, or actually did support, my nomination, whether at Cincinnati, at Baltimore, or in the action which resulted in sending delegates to either Convention, on the basis of a claim to office at my hands. No one who favored my nomination before either Convention, or at either Convention, has sought office at my hands, either for himself or any one else, nor any one suggested to me that I might strengthen myself as a candidate by promising to appoint any one to any important office whatever. In a very few instances, less than a dozen, I am sure, certain of the small fry of politicians have, since my double nomination, hinted to me by letter that I might increase my chances of election by promising a Post Office or some such place, to my volunteer correspondents, respectively. I have not usually answered these overtures, but I now give a general notice that, should I be elected, I will consider the claims of these untimely aspirants after those of the most modest and reticent, have been fully satisfied. In one or two instances, I have been asked to say whether I would or would not, if elected, confine my appointments to Republicans, I answer those by pointing to that plank of the Cincinnati platform wherein all who concur in the principles therein set forth are cordially invited to participate in their establishment and vindication. I never yet heard of a man who invited his neighbors to raise a house, and proceeded to kick them out of it as soon as the roof was fairly over his head. For my part, I recognize every honest man who approves and adheres to the Cincinnati platform as my political brother, and as such fully entitled to my confidence and friendly regard.

One other point demands a word. Those advocates ... have given to those lately hostile to the Union to secure their favor and support. I answer, no man or woman in all the South ever asked of me whether, directly or through another, any other pledge than is given through all my acts and words. From the hour of Lee's surrender down to this moment, no Southern man ever hinted to me an expectation, hope, or wish that the Rebel debt, whether Confederate or State, should be assumed or paid by the Union, and no Southern man who could be elected to a Legislature or made Colonel of a militia regiment, ever suggested the pensioning of rebel soldiers, or any of them even as a remote possibility. All who nominated me were perfectly aware that I had upheld and justified Federal legislation to suppress Ku-Klux conspiracy and outrage, though I had long ago insisted as strenuously as I now do that complete amnesty and a genuine oblivion of the bloody, hateful past would do more for the suppression and utter extinction of such outrages than all the force bills and suspensions of *habeas corpus* ever devised by men. Wrong and crime must be suppressed and punished, but far wiser and nobler is the legislation, the policy, by which they are prevented. From those who supported me in the South I have heard but one desire, "Justice," but one desire, "Reconciliation." They wish to be heartily reunited, and at peace with the North on any terms which do not involve the surrender of their manhood. They ask that they should be regarded and treated by the Federal authorities as citizens, not as culprits, so long as they obey and uphold every law consistent with equality and right. They desire a rule which, alike for white and black, shall encourage industry and thrift, and discourage rapacity and villainy. They cherish a loyal hope, in which I fully concur, that between the 5th of November and the 4th of March next, quite a number of Governors and other dignitaries who, in the absurd name of Republicanism and loyalty, have for years been piling debts and taxes upon their war-wasted States, will follow the wholesome example of Bullock, of Georgia, and seek the shades of private life. The darker and darker those shades the better for themselves, and for mankind, and the hope that my election may hasten the much-desired hegira of thieving carpet-baggers has reconciled to the necessity to of supporting me many who would otherwise have hesitated, and probably refused.

Fellow citizens, the deposed and partially exiled Tammany Ring has stolen about $30,000,000 from the City of New York. That was a most gigantic robbery, and hurled its contrivers and abettors from power and splendor to impotency and infamy; but the thieving carpet-baggers have stolen at least three times that amount—stolen it from the already impoverished and needy, and they still flaunt their prosperous villainy in the highest places of the land, and are addressed as Honorable and Excellency. [Applause.] I think I hear a voice from the honest people of all the States declaring that their iniquity shall be gainful and insolent no longer, at farthest than till the 4th of March next. By that time those criminals will have heard a National verdict pronounced that will cause them to fold their tents like the Arab, and as silently steal away; and that I trust will be the end of their stealing at the cost of the good name of our country and the well-being of her people.

At the conclusion Mr. Greeley sat down amidst a storm of cheers, such as has never been heard before inside the walls of the City Hall of Portland. He was warmly greeted by the citizens who sat behind him, and the audience in front at once scaled the platform and put him through an ordeal of handshaking.

Augusta, Me., Aug. 15.—Mr. Greeley left Portland, this morning, on a special train for Augusta. Dense crowds collected at all the stopping places along the route. At Brunswick, Mr. Greeley spoke briefly. At Gardner, he was met by a procession, and the committee from this city. The party arrived here about noon. A large crowd had assembled, there being at least four thousand people in the depot and streets. Carriages were in waiting for the guest, and amid the cheers of the multitude, and the firing of salutes, the procession of carriages, preceded by two bands of music and a cavalcade of one hundred and fifty horsemen, proceeded to the Cushnoc House, the balcony of which had been decorated with flags, etc., and arranged for public speaking.

Mr. Greeley made a short speech, after which he left Augusta for Portland, arriving at the latter place at 9 p. m. To-morrow morning he leaves Portland for Portsmouth, thence in the afternoon for Rye beach.

MISSOURI.

Camp Meeting—Spotted Tail and His Braves.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—The annual camp-meeting of the Southern Methodists of this county convened to-day, on their grounds, 10 miles from the city. A large number of ministers and prominent members of the Church are on the ground with tents and other conveniences for camping. The meeting will hold forth eight days. Among the clergymen present from abroad are Dr. Young, of Nashville, and Bishop Kavanaugh, of Tennessee.

Mayor Brown, two or three Aldermen, and several prominent citizens called on Spotted Tail and party at the Everett House this evening, and had a long talk. To-morrow the Indians will visit a number of prominent citizens who, years ago, were either connected with the American Fur Company and traded in the country occupied by the Sioux, or have been Indian Commissioners or connected with the army, among them ex-Indian Commissioner Louis Y. Bogy, Robert Campbell, General Harvey, Chas. Conteau, and G. P. Beauvais.

KENTUCKY.

Shooting Between Two Brothers—The Atwood Failure—Peace Jubilee.

Louisville, Aug. 15.—The *Courier-Journal's* Owensboro special says: Lod and Josh Duke, two brothers, and merchants of that place, to-day, got into a dispute about business. Josh shot at Lod, and ran, when Lod shot at him twice, one shot breaking his arm and the other passing through his bowels. Both are highly respected.

The speculations of Robert Atwood have developed to near half a million dollars. The sufferers include his relations and most intimate friends. It is reported that he left the city this evening.

Rev. G. H. Robertson returned to this city to-day, and was received by some members of his church. Considerable effort will be made by his friends to reinstate him.

The Committee of Invitation of the National Peace Jubilee will, to-morrow, publish the following:

To all Lovers of Peace in the World:

Kentucky warmly invites all lovers of peace and free Government throughout the Union, regardless of past differences, who unite in a desire for a perpetual Federal Union and good will among the people, to gather together on the 11th and 12th of September next, at the City of Louisville, in the National Peace Reunion, to co-operate in the effort to unite the citizens of every race in such bonds of devotion and fellowship as will restore and establish a lasting confidence in unselfish patriotism in every part of our common country. Kentucky asks each member of any party throughout the land to contribute by his presence toward making this occasion memorable in the annals of our beloved country, as a pentecost of peace and liberty.

The invitation is signed by the most distinguished names in the State, including Geo P. H. Leslie, Hon. H. D. McHenry, Hon. J. ... Hon. M. C. Kerr, Hon. ... J. Stiles, Hon. J. B. ... Hon. J. B. Winstandley, Hon. A. T. Pope, Hon. H. W. Bruce, Hon. P. B. Muir, Hon. Jos. H. Lewis, Hon. C. M. Clay, Hon. R. Mallory, Hon. F. E. Bramlette, General Basil Duke, Colonel Jas A. Dawson, Dr. D. W. Yandell, Hon. W. B. Hoke, Hon. Ed. Crossland, Hon. Geo. M. Adams, Hon. E. D. Standiford, Hon. W. F. Bullock, Colonel J. P. Johnson, Henry Watterson, General William Preston, and Hon. T. C. McCreery.

ILLINOIS.

Old Settlers' Reunion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Fourth Annual Reunion of the Old Settlers of Morgan and Cass Counties was held, to-day, in Henderson's Grove, near Arcadia, in this county, some eight miles north of Jacksonville, and proved to be a grand success. Some idea can be formed of the magnitude of the affair when we state that there were, by actual count, one thousand vehicles of every description on the grounds, and the number of people who were present is estimated at all of five thousand. Huram Reeve, of Morgan County, presided, and Rev. N. P. Heath, of Jacksonville, delivered the oration, in the absence of the Hon. Newton Cloud, who had been announced as the orator of the day. In addition to the oration, the exercises included prayer, music, a grand picnic dinner, toasts and sentiments, and responses. M. P. Ayers, Captain John Henry, Colonel Joseph Morton, and many other old settlers, some of whom came to Morgan County as far back as in 1818, made remarks, reviving many incidents of the early history of this part of Illinois, of great interest. Many relics of olden times were exhibited, among which, a pistol, shown by Timothy Chamberlain, of this place, which was captured from a British vessel in 1812, and presented to him by Captain J. P. Felt, in Virginia, at the Southampton insurrection.

OHIO.

Close of the National Camp Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 15—The National Camp Meeting closed to-day. The attendance each day has been much larger than last year. They have decided to hold a meeting at this place again next year.

Political Announcement—Sale of a Newspaper Franchise—Turner Festival.

Columbus, O., Aug. 15.—The State Democratic Convention announce that Carl Schurz, C. M. Clay, and Colonel Grosvenor will take part in the Ohio campaign. But the time for their meeting has not been set.

The *State Journal* has purchased the franchise of the Ohio *Statesman*, as a shareholder in the Western Associated Press. This makes it quite doubtful whether a Democratic morning paper will be started in this city.

The festival of the Ohio Valley Turner District is to be held in this city, Aug 24 to 26 inclusive. Great preparations are being made for the entertainment of guests from all the districts.

INDIANA.

A Fatal Coal Oil Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Plymouth, Ind., Aug. 15.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a little girl, about 13 years of age, named Rouse, was horribly burned while trying to start a fire with coal oil. The can exploded, setting fire to her clothing, and before the flames could be extinguished, she was nearly roasted alive. She lingered until noon to-day, when she expired, suffering terribly.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

War Department, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, Aug. 15.—7 p. m.—Northerly winds and clear weather will prevail on Friday over the New England and Middle States; easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain over the South Atlantic States; clear weather and light winds from Eastern Texas to Alabama, and northward to Ohio, Lower Michigan, and Illinois, and from the Lower Missouri Valley to Lakes Michigan and Superior, southerly to southwesterly winds, with increasing cloudiness and probably threatening weather, with falling barometer.

MARRIED.

HORN—HEATH—At Ada st. Church, by the Rev. Thomas Trowbridge, Mr. Frederick Horn and Miss Nellie Heath, both of Chicago.

CHESHIRE—HITCHCOCK—Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, 1872, at the residence of Mr. Arthur Hitchcock, Esq., No. 481 Morgan st., by Rev. J. H. Walker, Mr. John Cheshire and Miss Isadora Hitchcock.

BACON—CAMPBELL—Aug. 14, 1872, at the house of the officiating minister, Rev. William H. Beecher, No. 320 West Van Buren st., Mr. Daniel F. Bacon and Miss Mellicent L. Campbell.

DIED.

BROCK—On the evening of the 14th, George Walter, infant son of Henry and Helen Brock, aged 8 months and 23 days.

He was interred at Graceland.

KLING—Moses Kling. Funeral from his late residence, 249 South Park-av., Friday morning, Aug. 16, at 9 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

☞ New York papers please copy.

MURRAY—Thursday, Aug. 15, at 3:55 p. m., at the residence of his son-in-law, W. S. Powell, 227 Newberry av., Michael Murray, aged 68 years.

Funeral, by carriages, to Calvary Cemetery, at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, 17th inst.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

HARVEY—Thursday, Aug. 15, Abbie L. Harvey, wife of James S. Harvey, and daughter of Rev. E. H. Gammon, aged 25 years.

Funeral on Saturday, at 1 p. m., from No. 349 West Adams st.

KINKAID—Aug. 14, at 753 West Washington st., Chicago, Grace Kinkaid, daughter of James S. and Larissa Kinkaid, aged 16 months.

☞ Oil City, Pa., Keokuk, Ia., and Pontiac, Mich., papers please copy.

McGURN—Thursday, Aug. 15, John H. McGurn, only child of John and Kate E. McGurn, aged 15 months and 17 days.

Funeral from 100 Miller st., Friday, Aug. 16, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of Dearborn Lodge No. 310, A. F. and A. M., are requested to attend this (Friday) evening, Aug. 16, 1872, as business of importance will come before the lodge. By order of the W. M.

A. T. LARGE, Sec.

Masonic.

Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, R. A. M. Regular convocation this (Friday) evening in their hall, corner Twelfth and Clinton sts. The members are hereby notified to be present. By order of the M. E. H. P.

C. G. HOWELL, Sec.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33 A. F. & A. M. Hall corner West Randolph and Halsted sts. Regular Communication this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock for business and work. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this, Friday, evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the P. M. Degree.

J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

A. I. O. K. S. B.

Chicago Lodge No. 88, A. I. O. K. S. B., will be installed Sunday, August 18, at 1½ p. m., at Nos. 278 and 280 Milwaukee-av. Also, degrees conferred. Members of sister lodges are invited.

I. KORSOSKI, Sec. pro. tem.

Plasterers.

A Special Meeting of the U. O. A. Plasterers Garden City Lodge will be held in Bohemian Hall, De Koven st., between Canal and Clinton, on Friday evening, Aug. 16, 1872. All members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

WM. PIGGOTT, President.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

State-st., corner Eldridge-court,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms, $2 per day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT

TO OWNERS OF

STEAM BOILERS.

The caution published by White & Payne, of Louisville and Boston, dated July 31, 1872, against the sale or use of "Registering Steam Gauges," has no reference to, and does not include, the "Edson Recording Steam Gauge" (manufactured by this Company), which is the only Recording Gauge in the market not involved in litigation; in addition to being the only one which gives a continuous and reliable record of steam pressure carried.

RECORDING STEAM GAUGE CO.,

91 Liberty st., New York.

Eyelets and Eyelet Machines

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED

To buy Republic Insurance Certificates of indebtedness. Also Policies on other companies. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Canal st.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At this date (August, 1872,) regular freight and passenger trains have been running for six months on schedule time over the main line of the Northern Pacific Road, from Duluth to the Eastern border of Dakota, 252 miles; the track is laid and construction trains now run a considerable distance westward across Dakota; three-fourths of the 200 miles, between the Red River and the crossing of the Missouri, is graded; track-laying is progressing at the rate of nearly two miles a day, and about the middle of October the road is to be completed and in operation to the Missouri River, 200 miles from the west line of Minnesota, and 452 miles west of Lake Superior. All material and equipment are purchased and ready for the completion and operation of this section of the Road.

On the Pacific coast, in Washington Territory, a finished section of 25 miles has been in regular operation for some months, and an additional extent of 40 miles is now approaching completion—making 65 miles at the western end that will be in running order the present season. This will give a total of 517 miles of road put in operation in a little more than twenty-four months from the date of beginning work, notwithstanding the necessary delays of the first year attendant upon the prosecution of thorough preliminary surveys and the selection of the best line through a densely wooded region.

A better idea of the real magnitude of the work accomplished will be conveyed by stating that the portion of the Northern Pacific Road, now approaching completion, is considerably longer than the New York Central Railroad and its connecting lines, extending from Albany, New York, to Cleveland, Ohio; nearly as long as the combined roads reaching from Portland, Maine, through Boston, Providence, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to Washington; and almost one and a half times the length of an air-line from London to Glasgow.

Surveys.—In addition to this actual construction, the work of surveying and locating the entire line across the continent has been pushed with system and vigor, summer and winter; careful engineering, and the selection of the best of several possible lines, have in many instances reduced the cost of construction considerably below the original estimates. Continuous surveys and examinations have been made from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, with the exception of a short section on the Yellowstone River, which is now being surveyed. The results of two years' careful examinations more than justify the Company's expectations and statements regarding the favorable character of the valley route to the Pacific—both in respect to ease of railroad construction and operation, and the good quality of the country traversed by the line. Exclusive of the sections already completed or under construction, there are 836 miles now being finally located and prepared for contract. This includes the section of 226 miles, extending along the valleys of Heart River and Glendive's Creek, from the crossing of the Missouri in Central Dakota, to the crossing of the Yellowstone in Eastern Montana, and the section between the mouth of Snake River and Lake Pend d'Oreille, west of the Rocky Mountains.

Traffic.—The section of road now in operation across Minnesota already enjoys a very considerable local traffic, including the carrying trade of the British settlements in Manitoba and of the Hudson's Bay Company. Three steamboats, for the accommodation of this latter business, ply on the Red River of the North, between the railroad crossing and Winnipeg, in British America.

The completion of this season's contracts will give the road immediate and permanent control of the very large and profitable traffic of the Upper Missouri River, including the Government transportation in the Northwest. A short distance above the point where the road strikes the Missouri, the latter bends to the west, carrying a navigable water-way 1,000 miles, from the railroad crossing to the foot of the Rocky Mountain divide, at Fort Benton, in Western Montana. As many as thirty-three steamers have been employed in a single season to accommodate the trade of these upper waters. Thus, on the opening of navigation next spring, there will be a direct east and west line for travel and transportation—part river and part rail—from St. Paul and Lake Superior, in longitude 92 degrees, to the populous portion of Western Montana, in longitude 110 degrees. From Fort Benton westward across the summit, it is less than 400 miles to the head of reliable and constant steam navigation on the Columbia, which river carries this natural highway to the Pacific Ocean.

Lands.—The portion of the road now nearing completion will at once entitle the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to, and place in its possession, about ten million acres of the lands granted by the Government—an area exactly twice the size of Massachusetts. These lands are adjacent to either side of the track in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and Western Washington. They are mainly prairie farming lands, of excellent average quality, the remainder being covered with valuable forests of timber. They lie directly in the path of immigration and settlement, have a sufficient rain-fall, a climate of unsurpassed healthfulness, and, in the main, a singularly productive soil. Before advertising its lands, the Company had already received applications, chiefly from actual settlers, for nearly a quarter of a million acres.

The Land Department of the Company is fully organized and in active operation. Nearly 2,000,000 acres of the Company's lands, partly in Minnesota and partly in Washington Territory, have been surveyed, examined, plotted, appraised, and placed in market, at a cost of about 1 cent per acre. Sales are now being made, and the 7-30 first mortgage bonds of the Company have already begun to be cancelled, by being received in payment for lands, at a premium of 10 per cent.

Settlement.—In connection with the Land Department has been organized a Bureau of Immigration, to promote and hasten the settlement of the country tributary to the road. Agencies are established in the older States of the Union and in Europe, through which information is diffused, and every reasonable facility furnished to organized colonies and intending settlers, equally whether they desire to locate on free Government homesteads or obtain railroad lands, or both. Under the auspices of this department, large and convenient reception houses have been built and furnished at each of several principal points on the road, to serve as temporary free homes for settlers and their families, while engaged in selecting lands and preparing their own houses. Settlement and cultivation of the country keep pace with the steady and solid progress of the road.

DRESS GOODS.

LACE SACQUES

We are closing out the remainder of our very attractive stock of Llama Lace Jackets and Points at extremely low prices, and making "special" bargains in Dress Goods and Summer stock of all kinds.

A choice line of Poplins at 15, 25 and 40c, half price, to close.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage.)

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

FLOORING.

THE GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO.,

Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-st.,

Have the following in large quantities for sale, THOROUGHLY SEASONED:

2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched,
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched;
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched,
Inch Georgia Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.

Also all SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

SHEPPARD & STREETER,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

Room 2, Phenix Block, 186 and 188 East Madison-st.,

Will give their personal attention to the Sale of Property, Renting of Buildings, and Loans on Real Estate.

A. N. SHEPPARD,
L. H. STREETER.

Chicago, Aug. 13, 1872.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Two new three-story and basement marble-front Houses on Throop-st., opposite Jefferson Park; 16 rooms; all the modern improvements. Lot 50 by full depth. Location first-class. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

No. 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

GO TO BANGS BROTHERS',

Corner State and Van Buren sts.,

FOR THE

Harris Furnace,
Barstow Furnace,
Anti-Clinker Furnace,
Barstow Cooking Range,
Chilson's Cooking Range,
Hotel and Restaurant Ranges,
Hotel Broilers,
Hot Air Registers and Ventilators,
Housekeeping Goods.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co.,

157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO,

Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot Air Furnaces, Gas Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Flame Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes, and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves.

Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

SEAMLESS BAGS.

COTTON SEAMLESS BAGS.

Stark A,
Ludlow AA,
Lewiston A,
American A.

All the leading brands, at the lowest market price.

J. & H. CHAPMAN,
139 South Water-st.

WOOL.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., WOOL AND GRASS SEEDS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Kinzie and North LaSalle-sts.

FINANCIAL.

The South Park Boulevard

RESIDENCE--ASSOCIATION!

Organized Under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

President—Thomas Hoyne.
Treasurer—J. Irving Pearce.
Directors—J. M. Walker; J. Young Scammon; Henry Greenebaum; John C. Dore; James E. Tyler.
Authorized capital, $2 000 000.
Temporary office: Branch Office of the German National Bank, 276 Wabash av.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Association will be received at the office of the Association.

LUCIEN B. COLBY, Secretary.

Republic Ins. Certificates.

Will buy the August or December Certificates, at full market price.

R. D. STILES,
42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

$6,000 OR $10,000

Interest can be had, for cash only, in prosperous, desirable paying business. Address, with full name, PROPRIETOR, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN

On City Property, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000).

MEAD & COE,
79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
70 South Canal-st.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS,

COFFEES AND SPICES,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

STATIONERY.

INITIAL STATIONERY

AT

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.'S,

469 Wabash-av.

We carry in stock four lines of Initial Boxes for our Retail and Wholesale Trade.

AURORA.

INITIAL BOX,

Containing Green and Rose Tint Paper and Envelopes assorted. Quadrille Pattern. New Style of Letters.

COTTAGE.

INITIAL BOX,

Containing "Peach Bloom" Tint Paper and Envelopes. Stamped with handsome initial.

CHROMO.

INITIAL BOX,

Containing White Ruled Paper and Envelopes to match. Stamped with late style of initial.

PRIMA DONNA.

INITIAL BOX,

Containing Rose Tint Paper and Envelopes. Neat style of Initial.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

Cobb, Andrews & Co.,

469 Wabash-av.

GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

Second Grand Gift Concert

In aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, At Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co. and its connections, P. O. money order, registered letter, or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter), is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the Concert the sum of

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	25,000 Cash.
1	20,000 Cash.
1	15,000 Cash.
1	10,000 Cash.
1	9,000 Cash.
1	8,000 Cash.
1	7,000 Cash.
1	6,000 Cash.
1	5,000 Cash.
1	4,000 Cash.
1	3,000 Cash.
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000 Cash.
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000 Cash.
20 Gifts of $900 each	18,000 Cash.
21 Gifts of $800 each	16,800 Cash.
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500 Cash.
35 Gifts of $600 each	21,000 Cash.
45 Gifts of $500 each	22,500 Cash.
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000 Cash.
60 Gifts of $300 each	18,000 Cash.
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000 Cash.
612 Gifts of $100 each	61,200 Cash.
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Lou's Dis.
Hon. W. H. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chan. Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dist.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor, Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer, Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILLIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAMES BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short Line R.R.
VOL. ROOS, Agent Adams Express Company.

Those who desire further information or to register their orders for tickets can call at the following news-offices:

BRIGGS HOUSE, THOS. C. DALY, TREMONT HOUSE, ST. JAMES HOTEL, TRANSIT HOUSE (Stock Yards), PHILLIPS & HANNA, 887 State st., and 324 Wabash-av., JOHN R. WALSH, 98 West Randolph-st., P. V. FITZPATRICK, 852 State-st., HORTON & BROTHER, 687 W. Lake st., or address

GOV. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

☞ Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old corner, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.---We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

REMOVAL.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,

Have removed their office and salesroom to

Nos. 38 & 40 Lake-st.,

NEAR CORNER OF WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

MILLER BROTHERS & KEEP,

Jobbers of Hardware and Cutlery,

No. 19 LAKE-ST.,

Take pleasure in announcing to their customers and friends, that they have removed to the new and commodious building

No. 19 LAKE-ST.,

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers and many new ones.

REMOVAL.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

Have removed to the new and commodious store,

Nos. 69 and 71 WABASH-AV.

STEEL PENS.

SPENCERIAN

DOUBLE ELASTIC

STEEL PENS.

These celebrated Pens are increasing very rapidly in sale owing to their unexcelled manufacture. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

☞ For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

138 and 140 Grand-st., N. Y.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT---CHEAP,

Part of store, with an elegant fitted up office. Inquire at 34 River st.

TO RENT

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE,

Two five story stone front stores, 45x75 each, fronting on Monroe-st., corner of Fifth av. Building finished with steam elevators, heating, etc. Possession given 1st September. J. M. WILLIAMS, 113 West Washington st.

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THE CANVASS.

BANTIER MISREPRESENTATIONS—A POLITICAL REMINISCENCE.

POLO, Ill., Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In Scammon's paper of the 8th inst. I find some editorial remarks (in regard to a communication in THE TRIBUNE from Bloomington) which ought to receive a reply. In commenting on the Bloomington article, the editor says: "Evidently, this sere and yellow Bloomingtonian is not familiar with H. G.'s record in support of Myron H. Clark for Governor of New York in 1855, on a Know-Nothing and Maine Law ticket."

Now, it may or may not be true that your Bloomington correspondent is not familiar with Mr. Greeley's support of Myron H. Clark for Governor. Be this as it may, he can hardly be less familiar with the facts than the Scammonian editor, and judging from the two articles, the presumption is strong that the writer of the article in THE TRIBUNE is much the better posted man. If this presumption is not well founded, then Scammon's paper would wilfully mislead the public. In either case, it ought to lay no claim to a high standard of journalism.

The fact is, that in 1855, New York did not vote for Governor at all. Her Governor is chosen for two years, and the election comes on the even years. In 1854, Myron H. Clark was chosen her first Republican Governor. There were four candidates in the field: Clark, Republican; Seymour, Soft Shell Democrat; Bronson, Hard Shell; and Daniel Ullman, Know Nothing, or American.

Horace Greeley, with the *Tribune*, gave his support to Clark, and he was elected by 309 votes over Seymour. He thus became the first Republican Governor of New York, if not the first in any State. The whole vote stood: Clark, 156,804; Seymour, 156,495; Ullman, 122,282; and Bronson, 34,530. These are facts which a reference to any record of that election will verify. The writer of this article lived in a Democratic District, and, though too young to vote, worked all day for Clark. It is true, Clark was supported by the Prohibitionists. He was a member of the State Senate the year before, and introduced and got passed, a Prohibitory Liquor law, which Seymour vetoed. Hence the strong Temperance men naturally supported him.

The New York *Tribune* never supported a Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of that State, nor gave that party any encouragement, but always opposed it. Let the Scammon organ deny this if it can. Where are the people to look for facts if a paper claiming to occupy high moral ground will thus pervert the simplest facts of history? From this and other statements made in that paper, I would commend the editor to take a short lesson each day, either in political history or moral philosophy.

LIBERALISM AT WENONA, ILL.

WENONA, Ill., Aug. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. W. Bushnell, Mr. Bell, the Hon. George O. Barnes, candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, and Mr. George Bane, addressed the first Greeley and Brown meeting here, Saturday afternoon and evening. Notwithstanding we had the hardest rain of this season, there was a large crowd, so that McCall's large and spacious hall was filled on both occasions. Mr. Barnes was often interrupted, during his speech, by Grant favorites of the highest standing here. While he repeated the declarations of Colonel Fort about Brooks' caning Sumner, at which the Grant Republicans had all cheered the week before, Mr. Barnes presented it in its true light, which annoyed and enraged them to that degree that they could not restrain their passions, and several times had to be called to order. We trust that our boys may never be guilty of the like. The real live issues between the Liberals and the Grant Republicans, as presented by Mr. Barnes, told heavily on their ranks. His remarks on the high-protective tariff, the green back currency exclusively, the inequality of taxation, and how State rights have been usurped by the present centralized power at Washington, brought down rounds of applause. Altogether the meeting was a grand success. It is such facts as these, presented in the true light, which are demoralizing the Republican party, and, before November, will result in a perfect stampede.

LIBERAL.

EXPLOITS OF GRANTITES IN HENRY COUNTY, ILL.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., Aug. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In Scammon's paper of Saturday is a despatch from here, stating that a Liberal meeting at Andover was converted into a Grant one. If all the despatches printed by that paper are no truer than this one, Greeley is sure to be elected. Andover is just five miles west of Cambridge, and is a small Swedish town. The Liberals announced a meeting for Thursday night, the 8th, to be addressed by Charles Dunham, Major Allen, and Captain Johnson. The Cambridge Woodchoppers' Club turned out with their torches, and, by the time they got over to Andover, the procession was over half a mile long with teams. The meeting was a rousing one for a night meeting. The editor of the Cambridge *Chronicle* said he only counted 250 people, but he has two ways of counting. He counted 2,000 for a Grant meeting in Cambridge, when the seats will only hold 684 by mathematical count. On the other hand, he always gets proportionally smaller when a Liberal meeting is held. This, owing to his youthful training, he being a very small man. The Court House ring were scared when they saw the number of torches leaving town; so Editor Smithe, who spells his name with an e; our School Commissioner, Comstock; a runner from the *Gazette* printing office, Elgin, with two or three others, got teams and drove over to Andover,—as would now seem from the despatch in Scammon's paper,—to raise a disturbance. Everything passed off pleasantly till the close of the meeting, when School Commissioner Comstock got up and asked for three cheers for Grant. The crowd, supposing they were cheering for Greeley, all united heartily in the cheering. Said Comstock then asked the Grant men present to come forward, and they would organize a Grant Club, whereupon six went up to the stand, including the Cambridge Ring; when the friends of the meeting informed them they could hold no Grant meeting that night. Such is the example our school officers set the rising generation. Where is there another School Commissioner in the State of Illinois who can stoop so low as to head a mob? Comstock, at one time, was blatant for Greeley, but, through some inscrutable ways of politics, he all at once became a loud-mouthed Grantite. The conduct of Smithe and Comstock at that meeting so disgusted the sensible portion of their own friends present, that some half a dozen voluntarily signed the roll of the Greeley Club the next day, and said they would not train in such a crowd.

I will close by stating the conduct of the Regular Republican party here since the campaign opened. When the Liberal ratification meeting was held here, they threw potatoes at the speaker, put powder in the bonfire to blow it up, and urged little boys to throw brickbats at the bonfire and hurrah for Grant. At Bishop Hill, they attempted to break up the Greeley meeting. At Andover, the editor of the *Chronicle* and others thought to bring disgrace on the Greeley meeting by a half dozen persons organizing a Grant Club on the heels of a Greeley meeting. I tell you, Mr. Editor, they are getting desperate here. They feel that they are losing strength daily, and they are ready to stoop to anything. The Greeley sky is bright here. If we don't sink the 2,700 Republican majority this time, they will get off simply by the skin of their teeth.

CITIZEN.

P. S. It should be stated that they also spiked the cannon at Andover, and took one hour to drill the spike out. This (Monday) morning, they got 50 copies of Scammon's paper, containing an account of exploits, for distribution.

GREELEY AND GRANT AT STERLING, ILL.

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The enthusiasm over the nomination of Cincinnati still remains unabated. On Saturday evening we had the pleasure of listening to the Hon. J. W. Eustace, candidate for Attorney General on the Liberal ticket, at the Wigwam. To say that the speech was anything but one of his best efforts would convey a faint idea of its real worth to men who desire the truth. The Wigwam was well filled, and, as we are told there are not more than 25 Greeley men in town, a large number of Grant men must have heard some wholesome truths—a feature not often found in a speech laudatory of Ulysses "enct." The speaker dwelt particularly upon the two ideas of government as advanced by the adherents of the candidates, showing that the legitimate end and aim of the Administration party was a despotism; that, when a man could dictate to Congress what kind of laws should be passed,—dictate to Judges the manner of their decision, it was virtually a monarchy, call it by any name we chose; and, as Grant is fast tending that way, under the leadership of Morton, Conkling & Co., it was high time that men should rise above party and stand by the Constitution and the laws made in conformity to it. The very idea upon which our Republic is based—that all laws should emanate from the people, and be passed in a constitutional manner—is trampled upon every day by the President. The very thing that Boutwell alleged as a crime against Andrew Johnson, and upon which he sought to found an indictment in the High Court of the Nation, Grant is doing every day. Allowing his Cabinet officers to go around the country while under pay of the Government and make speeches in support of the Administration, was then thought a great crime, but now it is a virtue that scarce can be rewarded.

On Wednesday evening, the Hon. E. A. Storrs addressed the people on the Grant side of the question. And the way it was done!—so nice!—everything so lovely! Poor, innocent Grant! slandered by the opposition until he scarcely knew the slightest thing mentioned in the catalogue of crime but what was charged against him. We all felt much obliged to the honorable gentleman for his effort, but our political appetite don't crave quite so much honey and butter, especially when we can't have the pleasure ourselves of spreading it. Oh, yes! all beautiful and serene! but come back, return once more to this little place, and tell us about the San Domingo job, and that little matter of which Schurz spoke in St. Louis and called forth from Pleasonton a refreshing epistle. Come back, oh, thou faithful one! and inform us of the whereabouts of Governor Bullock, with his ill-gotten gains. You failed to mention the Chorpenning and Secor claims, of which we wished to know the truth; also, the Leet and Stocking matter in New York City; besides a great many other things, very nice to talk about if your time had not been so limited—only two hours and half.

GRANTISM AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Probably, Janesville never before witnessed so dead and undemonstrative a greeting to imported talent as was shown to-night. All of National influence and reputation having left the Illiberal party, it is obliged to depend upon men of mediocre ability, who are struggling for political notoriety; and nowhere is this so plainly shown as in the decay of enthusiasm at their meetings. It had been announced for several days past that "General" J. R. Sherwood, Ohio's Secretary of State, would address the citizens of Janesville on the 10th; and, true to appointment, he was on hand with his formidable onslaught. He began with great "rhetorical amplification" (*vide* Lloyd Garrison), by stating that "The issues of the campaign were not principles, but men; not *how* the Government should be administered, but *who* should administer it;" and that "the Liberals, by their fierce assaults upon the President, had made it entirely personal." He vindicated the fitness of Grant for the Presidency by showing that "he could drive a pair of square trotters better than any other man in the country," and, in that respect, would compare favorably with General Jackson. [Voice—"Sound doctrine."] Then, something about "glorious battles." In justification of gift-taking he appealed to history, to "the King of Denmark and massive diamonds," "the Holy See," and "Turkey." [Voice—"That's so."] The Cincinnati Convention was ventilated, and, with a great flourish of the important information, he assured his hearers that "it was controlled by the very worst men in the country, who were nothing but shysters in politics." "Horace Greeley's advocacy of the tariff was all that ever gave him public notoriety," and "the only political principle he ever had;" and yet he "was a wobbling genius of a hundred exploded hobbies," "the most talented and accomplished profane swearer in the country," and "his political career a disgrace and mortification to his friends;" but "when liberty was stunk down in her own citadel," it was Grant's "strong arm that saved her," and "set our starry flag like a rainbow" somewhere in the skies, I think; for he "took Fort Donelson," got upon the "rocky cliffs of Vicksburg," and climbed a "magnificent mountain and encircling hills," and, with the "Nation still leaning on his shield" (voice—"Rah!") he entered Virginia with the "magnificent eagles in the air," and "led our armies on to victory." He closed by saying something about "an angel of God walking among us," but gave no explanation of the mystery.

It was all General Grant's work,—not the soldiers that composed his armies. Such is the infernal spirit of Grantism that the rank and file of our noble armies, who endured all the fiercest dangers, hardships, and exposures, and whose blood and valor alone gave us our victories are ungenerously robbed of their just honors to encircle the brow of one man, who, in his watchful care for the interests of his relatives and friends, forgets the deserts of the soldiers, without whose sacrifices he would yet be a Galena tanner. It is the basest ingratitude, and an example of the lowest toadyism and political fawning of a party ever witnessed in America; and the honor of the Nation demands the triumph of the Liberal party, if for nothing else, to vindicate the rights and honors of the private soldiers.

The speaker was followed by the Hon. C. G. Williams, Republican nominee for Congress from this District, who, after duly apologizing to the General for his reception, became delirious, and was delivered of the following: "The soldiers will arise on every hill-top to vindicate their maligned captain," when, after relating the particulars of some unknown person taking a pill on board a train near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he sat down. The ingredients of the pill were not given, nor whether it was one of the issues; but it seemed to give immediate relief to the crowd, as they started homeward apparently "cured." Disguise it as they may, the whole affair was lamentably weak, and the enthusiasm at zero. In fact, had it not been for a boy ringing the bell for a neighboring auction, I fear it would have been entirely wanting. Of course, the real issues of the campaign were not meddled with, but the whole time was occupied in hero-worship, pledges of devotion to the mandates of their party God, abuse of the Liberals, and self-glorification.

CYRUS WHEELOCK.

GRANTISM AT TAMA CITY, IOWA.

TAMA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last evening, the Grantites, with the assistance of a band, an old cannon, advertising, whiskey, etc., got together a few voters and a good many boys to listen to speeches by the Grant orators of Tama City and Toledo. All at once began to repeat over again their old war speeches, in a very furious manner. They seemed to be laboring under the delusion that the war was still raging. All their arguments will not convince the good people of Tama City that we have the right man at the head of the Government. They want Mr. Greeley to be Mr. Grant's successor. A good deal of inattention and very little applause on the part of the audience were the result of poor speaking and bad logic by the orators. The fact is, the heart is all out of the Grantites. It is impossible for them to get up any enthusiasm with any foundation to it. Report H. Tama City all right for Greeley.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our paper, the Beaufort *Republican*, has to-day hoisted the name of Greeley. We have, of course, little hope of carrying the State for him, as the Columbia Ring rules the negro vote; but Greeley will get a handsome vote. The thieves are fighting among themselves, and, if they run two tickets, we may beat them.

X.

LIBERALISM AT TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Aug. 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The political revolution is raging here just as it is everywhere, which is most surprising, since everything has operated against it. The district has always been immensely Republican, and, in this (Grand Traverse) and several other counties, the Democrats have never had an organization, even. The local papers, existing by their subscription lists, and the advertising patronage of intensely Republican firms, were of necessity Grant and are so now, though lately there is a visible weakening in one of them. There is no railroad or telegraph communication, and few, but the most loyal Administration papers have had an entrance. The Republican managers are old and influential, and among the shrewdest in the State. Yet, notwithstanding all this unfavorableness, the fire did catch, and is already pretty hot and spreading rapidly. A Greeley and Brown Club was organized here yesterday, and, although the meeting was held at 3 o'clock, during business hours, the attendance was encouragingly large, and very earnest and enthusiastic. George P. Griswold, a lawyer of standing, and "the original Greeley man," as they call him here, because he came out immediately, and for quite a while stood alone in that behalf, was elected President; and Reuben Hatch, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, was elected Secretary. A call for a County Convention to select delegates to the State Liberal and Democratic Conventions, was issued, and also an address to the people of the county. The members of the Club are fully in earnest. They seemed to be conversant with the popular sentiment of the county, and talked seriously of carrying it, if not the district, for Greeley and Brown. They count safely on the solid German and Bohemian vote.

H. H. A.

P. S.—The paper spoken of above as "weakening" is the Traverse Bay *Eagle*, and I have just been informed that it will come out, in this week's edition, squarely for Greeley and Brown. Will this thing never stop? Is the new party going to include everybody except office holders?

BRUTE FORCE VS. INTELLIGENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Persons who think for themselves see the necessity of a change in the management of the political affairs of our country. Men, to be independent and self-governing, must be above personal hatreds and party prejudices. A true American prefers country to party. Some of the leading minds of our country have stepped out and shown the true spirit of American citizens. They have risen above party feeling and personal hatreds, and the more earnest their labors in behalf of our common country, the more vehement will partisan feelings be against them. If there is any one thing the common people have reason to thank God for more than another, it is the Reform movement organized at Cincinnati. Thousands of men assembled, and, from a spontaneous love of justice, humanity, and country, united, and, in Convention assembled, selected from among the people a representative man. Mr. Greeley was nominated for President of the United States,—a man that always has been in sympathy with the people.

We had a great Republican party, that dared to move in the work of elevating millions of slaves to the dignity of freemen. It was a grand power in the land. It was the admiration of friends; it commanded the respect of enemies. It staked everything upon man's inherent right to freedom and won. Since then politicians have sought to control this organization for sectional and partizan interests instead of for the good of the whole country. Scheming politicians combined at Philadelphia, and an attempt is made to force Grant upon the people. Grant forces men, honorable men, from responsible places, because of a difference of opinion. He has used power, mere brute force, to compel men to submit to his dictation, thus violating the demands of reason. If the people permit Mr. Grant to dictate to one man just how that man must think and act, they give the right to him to dictate to every other citizen, and a despotism is established, depending upon constables and military officers to sustain it, instead of the intelligence of the people.

Partisan influence under Grant's rule has become powerful, and the people must decide whether he or they are to direct and control the destinies of this great country. Grant is a military chieftain,—a representative of brute force,—a lover of power for the sake of rule.

Greeley is an intellectual man,—a man depending upon reason and common sense for influence. His appeals are to the heads and consciences of the people, and not to their fears and prejudices.

There is a higher and a lower intelligence exerting an influence among mankind. The American people must decide whether they are to be represented through the higher or lower order of that intelligence. The issue is upon us, and we cannot avert the conflict if we would. Must we be controlled and ruled by brute force; or shall we demand that intelligence and humanity direct, and influence the affairs of state?

Let Mr. Greeley be elected, and the Angel of Peace will bear the glad tidings of peace and good will to all nations and peoples of the earth. While, on the other hand, if Grant is re-elected, the howling hell-dogs of war may be heard, not only upon the defenceless coast of San Domingo, but upon the internal highways of our loved country.

Let the people think and act for themselves, and the higher order of intelligence, superior to brute force, will represent them in the chair of state.

H. W. Mc., Maquoketa, Iowa.

LIBERALISM AT FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last evening, the people of Fort Atkinson and vicinity listened to a speech that will long be remembered by all who heard it. It was remarkable for the manner in which it was delivered; remarkable for the facts that were brought to light; remarkable for the truth and soundness of every word uttered. The speaker was Samuel Bishop; he is no applicant for office, and never was. Never was an audience more disappointed in their speaker; but, thank God! they were agreeably disappointed; and, in the words of the poet, "may he do so some more." He was chosen by the Greeley and Brown Club to answer the speech of Governor Fairchild, delivered here a while ago and I am happy to say he did answer it, and he answered it to the satisfaction of every one of his audience except a few, and they were few indeed. The hall was full. Since the last meeting there have 100 more chairs been put in and these were filled, and hundreds were unable to obtain seats. All the standing room was occupied. There was a large delegation of Germans present. A few more meetings like this, and there will not be a Republican Grant man in our midst.

FACTS.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY AND THE ACCIDENT AT PAXTON.

PAXTON, Ill., Aug. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In Mr. Scammon's paper of yesterday is an article written by one M. H. Clowd, of this place, in which he assaults me personally for exposing Governor Oglesby's attempt to stir up the worst passions of the people against each other. What I telegraphed to Saturday's TRIBUNE was the substance of Oglesby's opening remarks to his speech of last Friday afternoon. It is impossible to give his exact words; but the following is the substance of what he said: He commenced by saying, "A sad accident had happened, which had cast a gloom over the people assembled." That "It had not been many years since this land was draped in mourning, on account of the dead, dying, and wounded men, who had received their wounds in the patriotic duty of defending their country. These men were doing what they could to add to the success of the meeting, and received their wounds while doing their duty as well as they could in virtually the same cause." I have submitted the above to the following gentlemen, who heard the Governor's remarks, and they all agree that it is substantially correct: John M. Hall, W. H. Berry, C. D. Sibley, General L. A. Dodd, J. M. Berry, L. B. Farrar, Professor Evans, J. R. Kinnear, Eugene Loose and F. L. Cook. Judge Patton and S. M. Newlin admitted that the despatch stated Oglesby's remarks nearly correctly, but thought I drew wrong conclusions. I have found but one man who doubts the substantial correctness of the above. Even the Chairman of the meeting, while he does not admit its correctness, does not say that it is incorrect, or misstates the Governor. Governor Oglesby certainly intended to make the people believe that all men who support Horace Greeley are virtually in rebellion, and, as a consequence, should be put down; that he and all who support him and his master, Grant, are engaged in the same patriotic cause our soldiers were who put down the Rebellion; and that he wanted his hearers to understand that these unfortunate men were wounded in the same glorious cause.

Mr. Clowd, with a great flourish of trumpets, tells me that I did not give one cent to those unfortunate men, while Governor Oglesby gave $20. He also informs the people that Governor Oglesby, "with quivering lips and moistened eyes, expresses his deep sorrow." But whether Governor Oglesby's sorrow was caused by the loss of his $20, or the terrible calamity that befel these unfortunate men, does not appear from Mr. Clowd's *truthful* statement. I did not question Governor Oglesby's sympathy for these poor unfortunate men, for I know that he sympathized deeply with them, and that he does not thank Mr. Clowd for parading the fact of his giving $20 for their relief, before the public. Mr. Clowd was anxious for the people to know that I had not given a cent for the support of these men, but was very careful not to tell the public that he not only did not give one cent, but has not subscribed one dollar for the relief of the sufferers. I understand a large majority of our citizens have not subscribed for the relief of these men, but will when an opportunity is afforded. I would suggest to this generous hearted, truthful Mr. Clowd that he had better look to the truthfulness of his special despatches to Mr. Scammon's paper, and he will have sufficient to attend to.

THOMAS WOLFE.

SENATOR MORTON AT LA GRANGE, IND.

LA GRANGE, Ind. Aug. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Oliver P. Morton, on the 31st day of July, at La Grange, Ind., stated that Grant "had appointed but seven of his relations to office, and that they were all worthy and honorable men; that the assertions made concerning his nepotism are exaggerations;" and that "their object is to pervert the truth."

Senator Morton addressed his remarks to an audience of from 800 to 1,200, the greater portion of whom were women. The strong arguments of his speech were: First—"That General Grant is a great statesman, and one of the purest men in America; that he has been tried and found worthy. To take Greeley would be an experiment; then why drop that which is good, and take that which is uncertain?"

Now, if that position of Mr. Morton's speech is an argument, is it not one for a kingly power? If it is a dangerous experiment to select new rulers from the people when we have one that has been tried four years and found to be good, is it not absurd, foolhardy, and more dangerous to turn one out that has been tried eight years and found good?

Our fathers, who formed the Constitution, were children in the art of government. If they had had the knowledge, experience, and logical ability of O. P. Morton, they would have seen this argument, and formed that instrument we call the Constitution so that we could have a life-long ruler when we found such pure man as Grant. Nay, we could have life-long State rulers; for are not the Constitutions of the States modeled after that of the Nation? And could Indiana not have still kept the pure and virtuous Morton at the head of her affairs? "Birds of a feather flock together" is a true saying; and nowhere have we a better illustration of it than when we see the pure Grant gathering about him such pure men as Morton, Butler, Murphy, and that dear relative of Custom House notoriety. How thankful we should be that Divine Providence has allowed so much purity to exist in our country at one time!

The second argument that he used was that Grant was a filial son, kind father, and never goes back on a friend, however loud and furious may be the clamor that is raised against him. As President Grant is situated, where it is impossible to have under his immediate observation all the friends he appoints to office, the only way he can hear of their misdeeds is through the clamor raised by the people who are bled by their extortions and suffer by their petty tyranny. But will he listen, when "never goes back on a friend"? The people may protest and clamor until their sides are sore; "but Grant never goes back on a friend." The "purest man in America" tramples under foot the Constitution, and passes by, with a waive of his hand and stoic silence, the reports of committees against those he has appointed to office, "for he will not go back on a friend."

The other portions of his speech were appeals to the lowest passions of the human mind. "Why," he exclaimed, "do you want the Rebels made equal to you?" God, in his wisdom, made Paul, Peter, and John; and if he does not make them our equals, no power can. "Greeley will pay the Rebel debt." If he does, he must be a rich man, for we are sure the people won't. "He will pension the Rebel soldiers and widows." What an analytical mind the man must have who first discovered that the Constitution conferred such vast powers upon the President.

Further comment is useless. When a person filling the high position of United States Senator will stoop to state that which his better judgment tells him is not so, it is time for the people to say to him, "Thus far you may go, and no farther." And the sons of Indiana will, at the next election, teach Oliver P. Morton that it is dangerous for one of their officials to attempt to mislead them.

GEO. A. CUTTING.

LIBERALISM IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Extract from a private letter, dated

JAMESTOWN, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Aug. 13.

* * * I have always been a Democrat. I support Horace Greeley, and shall do all in my power for his election, as will the almost unanimously Democracy of this county and State. There are over 200 Republicans in this town who are Greeley men, including United States Senator R. E. Fenton, the Hon. Porter Sheldon, late M. C.; the Hon. O. Cook, late County Judge; the Hon. Jerome Preston, member of Assembly; the Hon. A. F. Allen, Supervisor and member of the late Constitutional Convention; E. R. Booey, District Attorney; J. W. Breed, President of the Grant Club in 1868, and many other influential men. Of the seventeen Attorneys in Jamestown,—of whom fourteen were Republicans,—twelve are for Greeley and Brown. In the county can be counted up to-day, of Republicans, over 1,500 who have come out for the honest "Old White Hat" against the "Man on Horseback." Greeley and Brown will get all the majority in the State that our own Hoffman promised in the National Convention when he cast the 70 votes of the old Empire State, for the champion of Peace, Good Will, Honest Government, and Equal Rights.

A GRANT MEETING AT WAUKEGAN.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Grantites of this locality held their meeting for the opening of the campaign in Lake County, at Phoenix Hall, in this city, on Tuesday night last. Nearly three weeks had been spent by the Postmaster and his friends in getting names to the call for the meeting. Their efforts were not confined to Waukegan alone, but distant portions of the county were ransacked, and the result, as shown by their published list, was 414 names,—there being about 1,000 registered voters in Waukegan alone. Over 50 of the names on the list, it is shown, were placed there without authority, and are Greeley men.

Mr. James P. Root, of Chicago, "and others," were advertised to do the speaking. The appointed time came, and with it Mr. Root and an audience of less that 200 persons. At least one-third of them were Greeley men; about one-fourth of the remainder were small boys; and the rest men recognized as "true-blue" friends of our Postmaster and supporters of the Great Gift-Taker,—notwithstanding two bands of music had spent considerable time, under the direction of our Postmaster, in connection with our ex Census-Taker, in drumming up a crowd.

While Mr. Root was speaking, the streets of the town presented the usual busy appearance of a pleasant evening, by the passing of citizens to and fro in front of the hall, seemingly entirely unmindful of the fact that the salvation of the Nation and the perpetuity of the Grant family depended upon their immediate presence at Phoenix Hall. No appeal of the faithful could prevail on the busy multitude in the free air without to exchange their condition and enter in for an hour's boring at the hands of Mr. Root.

The theme of Mr. Root's discourse was the things that were. Of these he gave a very good account. He fought the war of the Rebellion over again, and, when he had concluded, he found his audience had dwindled down to about half what it was when he commenced.

The expression of several in the audience, heretofore taken as Grant men, was, that they thought the effect of Mr. Root's speech would be to induce Grant to issue a proclamation freeing all the slaves in the South at once; and that Congress, would at its next session, pass a law giving the right of suffrage to the negroes,—it appearing that these things had not yet been accomplished.

Grantism is losing ground every day in Lake County. The county will give Greeley a majority.

LAKE.

A GRANT MEETING AT CROWN POINT, IND.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Aug. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: With much noise and a great "flourish of trumpets," the satellites of Grant, Cameron & Co., in this place, announced a meeting in the Court House on Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson Club. At the appointed time, the followers and believers of these worthies presented themselves for enrolment upon the voluminous (?) roll of said Club. No lights appeared in the Court Room, no band was present, as was expected to be; and a silence brooded over the assembled host—*fifteen* in number. One, a little bolder than the rest, ventured a request for a speech from one of the candidates on the Grant county ticket, but that individual modestly declined. Seated upon the fence that surrounds the county building, these fifteen devoted adherents to the waning dynasty went through the form of organizing a Club. Not a speech was made; but, with the darkness surrounding them, they performed what work they could, and went home crestfallen. With such a beginning, we will leave the ending, in next November, of Grantism in Lake County, to imagination. Conceived in iniquity, reared and fostered in dishonesty, it cannot but die a disgrace.

J. F. R.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 15—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d@29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@11s 9d; [illegible] 12s 9d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard, 38s 9d.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The bullion in bank of England has decreased £66,000. Consols—Money, 92¾; account 92¾. Bonds of '62, 92½; '65, 93; '67, 92½; 10-40s 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—COTTON—Firm; middling uplands, 9⅞@10c; Orleans, 10⅛. Sales, 15,000 bales. Speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 28s 6d@28s 9d. Corn, 27s 6d. Lard, 38s 9d. Cheese, 56s. Cumberland middles, 32s 6d; short ribs, 35s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 2,584, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,375, or 375 cars, against 434 cars last week. Most of the arrivals to-day were through consignments. Market flat; no good cattle offering. The supply consists of thin stock. Texans, good stock, sell readily. Thin Texans almost entirely neglected, not sufficient doing to make a quotable market. Sales of 80 Illinois steers, av 1,317 lbs, at $6.75; 104 Missouri steers, av. 1,007 to 1,048 lbs, at $4.35@5.50; 38 Canada steers, av 1,163 lbs, at $5.75; 80 Texas steers, av 974 to 1,199 lbs, at $4.00@4.90; 40 Ohio stockers, av. 927 lbs, at $4.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 1,300, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,600, against 10,200 last week. The market still continues heavy at yesterday's quotations, with quite a large supply in the yards. Buyers are not disposed to take hold. Canada lambs, $6@7; Canada sheep, $4.50@5.00; Western sheep $4.50@[illegible]; 481 Indiana sheep 70 to 85 lbs, at $4.50@5.00; 74 Canada sheep, 123 lbs, at $5.25; 1,388 Canada lambs, 64 to 68 lbs, at $6.50@6.12½.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 3,000, making the supply for the week thus far 6,800, against 13,400 last week. Market slow; no stock of the right quality to supply the demand. A large number of poor hogs are offering with no bidders. Good medium sized hogs sell readily at $4.84@5.00. Thin stock neglected. Sales 285 Illinois hogs, 143 [illegible] 227 lbs, at $4.87½@4.90; 63 Ohio do, 210 lbs, at $4.75; 124 Indiana stillers, 162 lbs, at $4.60.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—BEEVES—To-day, 2,260, making 7,600 since Saturday, against 8,100 the same date last week. Many Texan and other poor cattle on sale. Cattle trade dull; the few good droves are unchanged, or 12½@13c; a few tops at 13½c; medium, 11c; with poor natives and [illegible] at 9@10c; Texans, 7@9c. Five cars Texans, av 425 lbs, at 7@7½c; ten cars good do [illegible] 575 lbs [illegible], 9½c; 150 Illinois, [illegible] poor, [illegible]; 12 cars Kentucky, 800 lbs, 12½@13c.

SHEEP—5,000 to-day and 26,500 since Saturday, against 18,800 the same date last week. Lambs plenty and lower, besides hard to sell. The hot weather is tough on dressed meats. Lambs sold at $6.90, [illegible] being really the top price. Sheep go at [illegible]; 2 cars Ohio, [illegible] lbs, at 5½c; 1 car Ohio, 80 lbs, 6⅛c; 105 Pennsylvania lambs, 63 lbs, 8⅛c; [illegible] 43 lbs, 7c; car Canadas, 60 lbs, 8½c, with some extra 60 lbs State at 9½c.

HOGS—4,800 to-day and 21,000 since Saturday, against 29,000 the same time last week. Market stronger, clearing at 6½c for heavy, 6¾c for medium, and 6⅞c for light. Car live Indianas, 174 lbs, sold at 5c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The general market shows no improvement in activity over the early days of the week. The continued heat of the weather has much to do with the dullness and but few transactions are occurring worthy of note in any of the branches of trade. Brown sheetings and shirtings continue in moderate request, but few sales, however, are reported for the day excepting in standard grades. Bleached goods without any new features, and transactions for the moment are on a very limited scale. Cotton drills continue dull, but are still held at firm rates. Cotton flannels are doing better to-day. Some fair lines have been placed at a slight reduction. Wool flannels are still moving quite freely at the late quotations. [illegible] and cassimeres are inactive, and but little inquiry is manifested except for special [illegible]. In foreign dry goods, the German houses are doing some business in [illegible] plaids, but the general market is decidedly dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug 15.—COTTON—In good demand; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, dull and lower; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@[illegible]; common to good extra, $7.00@7.30; good to choice do, $7.35@8.20; white wheat Western extra, $8.00@8.45; St. Louis, $7.65@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 39,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.53@1.54; new red Western, $1.60@1.62½; winter red Western, old, $1.70@1.80. Rye, active; Western afloat, 74½c. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; receipts 273,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 60@60½c; sail do, 64@64½c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 151,000 bu; Western, 40@45c; Ohio, 46@50c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 15@18½c. Maracaibo, 16@18c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8¼@8¾c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull. Rice firm at 8@9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.50@13.75; prime mess, $12.00@12.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Middles active and firm; long clear, 7⅝c; short clear for December, 8½c. Lard quiet and heavy; new No 1 to prime steam, 8⅞c; old do, 9@9⅛.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Steady; common to prime, 10@13½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 52½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer and active at 92½@93c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier; white mixed, 60c; white, 64@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess $16.75. Bacon active and higher at 8@8⅛, 10½@10¾, 11c. Hams firm at 17c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; ordinary, 16@16c; fair to prime, 17½@19½c. Others unchanged.

STERLING—25½; sight ½ premium.

GOLD 114½.

COTTON—Sales 100 bales; nominally good ordinary, 16@18½; low middling, 19½@19¾c. Receipts, 9 bales. No exports. Stock 6,331 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and unchanged. Corn dull at 69c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and firm, but unchanged. Wheat dull; choice amber, $1.80@1.85. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 72c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 48@49c. Rye scarce and firm at 72@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.50. Bulk shoulders, 7c; sides, 8½c; clear rib, 9c. Bacon shoulders, 8c; sides, 9½c; clear rib, 10c. Sugar-cured hams, 16@17½c. Lard dull at 8½c for Western.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 94½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited and higher; No. 1, $1.50; No. 2, $1.48. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 42½c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 30½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 57c. Barley quiet, 60c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—New steady at $7.00@7.25. Stock of old nearly exhausted. Wheat steady; dry new, $1.40@1.45. Corn steady at 46@47c; Rye, 72@75c; new, 64@70c. Oats firm for old at 38@39c; new steady at 25@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and firm; sales at $13.50. Lard held more firmly; no winter offered; nominally, 8½c; summer held at 8½c. Bulk meats—Offerings light; sales, shoulders, 6½c; spot, 6½c; buyer August, 6¾c offered and refused [illegible] clear rib; held at 9½c, clear sides held at [illegible]. Bacon in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 7½c; clear sides wanted at 10c. Sugar-cured hams firm at 16@16c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.75@5.25.

WHISKEY—Quiet and weak at 89c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.80; amber Michigan, $1.67; old, $1.80; No 1 red, old, $1.80; No. 2 red, new, $1.67; old, $1.70; No. 2 red, $1.61; rejected, $1.15. Corn quiet; low mixed, 47½c; yellow, 48½c; Michigan, 47½c; white, 50c; no grade, 45c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, old, 37½c; No. 2, new, 29½c; Michigan, 35½c; rejected, 26@27c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo firm at 6@6½c; Oswego and Kingston, 10@10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—TOBACCO—Sales 73 hhds at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Active; pork, $13.50. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear rib, 10c; clear sides, 10½c packed. Bulk shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9c; clear sides, 9½c loose. Sugar-cured hams, 15@16½. Lard 9½@10½.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, but not higher. Wheat steady; new red, $1.85@1.87; old, $1.70; white Western $1.80@1.90; Rye, 80c. Corn easier; yellow, 65@66½c. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, but not higher.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; No 3 red, $1.55; No 2 red $1.65½. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed, 36@37c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26@27½c. Barley quiet; old Iowa spring, 50c. Rye quiet at 58@60c.

WHISKEY—Closed lower at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; small lots, $13.62½@13.75. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders, 6½c. Bacon firm and advancing; shoulders, 7⅝@8c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 10@10½c. Lard unchanged.

Hogs and cattle unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, one 25c higher. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.44@1.45. Corn dull; high mixed, 50c; low do, 49c. Oats steady; No. 1, new, 39c.

PETROLEUM—Easier; refined, 20@20½c for car lots; 21½@22c for trade lots.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 15.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; 10 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active. Pork, $14.00. Bacon shoulders, 7¼c; clear ribs, 10½c; clear sides, 10½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat panicky; extra, $1.72@1.73; No. 1, $1.68@1.73; amber, [illegible]. Corn quiet [illegible]. Oats [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible].

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—COTTON—nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher at $6.50@[illegible]. Corn meal dull at $3.60@3.65. Corn dull and lower at 60@65c. Oats in good demand at 35c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear sides, 10½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Wheat dull; Spring nominal; winter, $1.55. Corn dull and firm; car lots No. 2 Western, 53c. Oats quiet; No. 1 Toledo, 35½c. Freights unchanged.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—PASSED UP—Props Idaho, Passaic, Elmira; bark City of Painesville; schrs West Side, Lydia Carrs, U. S. Grant, Oliver Culver, Miami, Ayr, Woonsocket, James Couch.

PASSED DOWN—Props Ontonagon, Keewanee, Scott; barks Mary Jane, Mary Merritt; schrs Emerald, Mary Battle, Ontario, F. Crawford.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15—PASSED UP—Props St. Paul, St. Louis; brigs C. J. Magill, C. G. Breed; schrs A. G. Macy, Belle Walbridge, James Sawyer.

PASSED DOWN—Nothing.

WIND—North.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug 15—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed.

CANAL—Passed In—Canal boats Neptune and J. Menard, from Peru, and Deer Park, from Lasalle, all loaded with corn and bound for Chicago. Passed Out—Nothing. Eight feet five inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock Fifteen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Travellers' Testimony.

Thousands of travellers by land and sea have vouched for the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of the physical disturbances which ordinarily arise from change of climate and the changes of diet, water, etc., incident to a wandering life. Upon systems toned, invigorated, and regulated by this genial vegetable antidote, the external causes of debility and disease seem to produce little or no effect. Forearmed with Hostetter's Bitters, the voyager may bid defiance to seasickness, and encounter the chilling fogs of the British Isles, the coast winds of the Antilles, the icy temperature of Northern Alaska or the burning heat of the tropics, with equal impunity. The effect of this admirable medicated stimulant is greatly to increase the vital energy of the system, thereby enabling it to resist and repel the exciting causes of disease.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.

The copartnership heretofore existing between C. F. Hinman, H. Titus and S. H. Gill, under the name and style of Hinman, Titus & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts are payable to the said Hinman & Gill, who assume all liabilities of the firm.

C. F. HINMAN.
S. H. GILL.
HENRY TITUS.

The undersigned, having purchased of H. Titus his interest in the firm of Hinman, Titus & Co., this day dissolved, have formed a new copartnership, under the name and style of Hinman & Gill, and assume all the business, assets, and liabilities of the firm of Hinman, Titus & Co., and continue the business.

C. F. HINMAN,
S. H. GILL.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Fischer & Praetorius, doing business in the basement of 215 and 217 East Randolph-st., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Joseph Fischer, having bought the interest of his former partner is entitled to collect all accounts in favor of said late firm, and assumes the payment of all its liabilities.

JOSEPH FISCHER.
AUGUST PRAETORIUS.

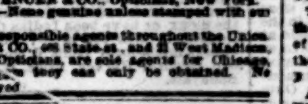
CHICAGO, June 12, 1872.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



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CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 99 State-st. and [illegible] West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. [illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] South Desplaines-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

OPENS WITH

40 STAR PERFORMERS!

Next Monday, August 19.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW TO CHICAGO.

THE COMPANY BEATS THE WORLD!

See Advertisement in this Paper Sunday.

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Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, at 1½ o'clock.

Time Works Wonders.

By general desire, Mr. McVICKER will deliver the

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Of the opening night at every performance this week. Next week—ARTICLE 47.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Extra attractions for Saturday. The highly-sensational melodrama,

THE ROBBER'S WIFE

Together with the last representation of the Great

CHICAGO

Conflagration, and last appearance of the eccentric Comedians Mr. L. TOOLEY and J. WILD.

Next week—The Palace of Truth with new scenery, costumes, and appointments. Remember the Grand Sunday Evening Concert.

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Fourth and Last Week of the World-renowned Hooley's Minstrels

Another entire Change! Smoke, Blinks and Jinks; Quack Doctor; Turn Him Out, etc., by Mulligan, Rice, Hughes, White, Charles, Hurley and Marr, etc.

Thursday, August 15, BENEFIT OF JOHN MULLIGAN.

Monday, August 19, Grand Opening of WOOD & SINN'S MAMMOTH COMBINATION.

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CHIARINI'S Royal Italian Circus.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

All of the Great Artists in New Acts.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

EXCURSION.

TABERNACLE DIVISION OF S. of T.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug 17. Steamer CORONA. Tickets $1. For sale at Dyche's Drug Store, Molter's Music Store, 139 Madison-st; Emerson & Stott's Book Store, Madison-st; Hanslan's, corner Laplaine-st and Madison-sts; Horton's Bookstore, West Lake-st.

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OPENING SALE BY ELISON & FOSTER,

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On SATURDAY MORNING, August 17, at 9½ o'clock. Attractive sale of New and Second hand

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REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

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Elegant Chamber and Parlor Sets, Sofas, Bureaus, Lounges, Chairs, Carpets, etc.

Also, Table Cutlery, Linen Goods, Mattresses.

Also, a large lot of second hand Household Goods.

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30 casks of Rockingham and Yellow Ware.
150 pkgs of Glassware.
50 pair of Gilt Window Shades.
400 [illegible] cane seat Dining Chairs.
100 Rockers of every description.
75 French and German Plate Mirrors.
Wardrobes, Sideboards, Office Desks, Show-cases.
On Saturday, Aug 17, at 9½ o'clock.

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Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.

BEST WHITE WINTER—none better in the market	$10.50
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MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF

H. R. THOMPSON,

499 WABASH AVENUE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7, 1872.

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF "THE ALDINE"

This is to inform you that my connection with the above mentioned publication ceased on the 1st day of June, 1872, and that at that time, the publisher, then in Chicago appointed, as my successor, Mr. T. P. Blackaller, office No 29, Bonne Block Chicago.

All numbers of "The Aldine" in my possession, were handed over to him, upon the order of the publisher. I also turned over to him a COMPLETE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS classified by towns and streets, and there should be no delay whatever, attending the delivery of numbers. Any further information needed will be cheerfully given, at my office, by

Yours, Very truly
H. R. THOMPSON.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. Have experienced men to lay them. Prices greatly reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

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IV. The Unconscious Action of the Brain. By Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter.
V. The Past and Future of Niagara. By Prof. W. D. Gunning. (Illustrated.)
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XIII. On Moral Contagion. By Dr. Despine.
XIV. The Enemies We Import. By Prof. Samuel Lockwood.
XV. EDITOR'S TABLE: The Recent Strikes—The Place of Science in the Higher Education.
LITERARY NOTICES: Gladstone's "Michael Faraday"—Bassie's "Healthy Houses"—Brigge' "The Lens"—Bastian's "Beginnings of Life" Newberry's "Geological Survey of Ohio."
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Near South Bend, Ind.

The 18th Annual Session will open on the 1st Tuesday in September. The Academic and Classical Departments have been greatly enlarged by spacious buildings. A large hall 80x30 feet, has been appropriated to choice models in busts, chromo, and oil painting for pupils who wish to enter the

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

and devote their time to drawing and painting.

St. Mary's Conservatory of Music

has also been enlarged. All branches of music are taught on the plan of the best classical Conservatories of Europe, under the direction of eight teachers of instrumental, and two teachers of vocal music. Pupils can pursue a special course of studies, comprising Theory, Practice, and Esthetics, Vocal culture, Chorus singing, Piano, Harp, Organ, Thorough Bass, and principles of teaching.

For full information send for catalogue, and

Address MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

Pennsylvania Military Academy

At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of

COL. THEO HYATT,
Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address

Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't,
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

Edgeworth School.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, No. 673 Wabash av. Mrs. Burgwyn Maitland, Principal, assisted by Mdlle. Aliste and Mdlle. Mathilde Hahn, resident French, German, and music teachers. Also other professors of ability and experience. The school will open Sept. 16th. For circulars, containing numerous references in Chicago and elsewhere, apply at the principal bookstores and to the Principal, on and after Aug. 10, at 673 Wabash av.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the

REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogue apply to

MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall, through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, 166 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 68 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties, by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company, in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, on the [illegible] miles west of Longview.

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date, Marshall, Texas.

G. M. DODGE,
Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR REAL ESTATE.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, sealed proposals will be received until the 16th day of September, 1872, at the hour of 10 a. m. at my office, in the old Court House, for the sale of real estate, containing in one body not less than one nor more than five acres, adjoining each other, situated within the following described limits; Bounded on the north by Kinzie-st., South Branch of the Chicago River on the east, Twenty-second-st. on the south, and California-av. on the west; said proposals to state the price per acre, for cash. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be addressed to Committee on Hospitals. Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposals for Real Estate."

G. W. WHEELER, County Clerk.

☞ All dailies in the city copy one week.

PATENT GAS LAMPS.

GIROUX'S DIRECTORY GAS LAMPS.

Patent Issued July 16, 1872.

ADOPTED BY

Saint Louis, Denver, &c., and endorsed by the Committee on Gas Light of Chicago.

We are authorized to offer the above patent for Chicago and its environs, or the whole State. The only complete Gas Lamp of the day. To be seen on Adams and Lasalle, Kinzie and Lasalle, and North Clark-sts., and at our office.

GRIDLEY & WARNER,
Patent Attorneys, 134 South Clark-st.

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PRINTERS' STOCK GENERALLY.

FINANCIAL.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO.,

Of Cleveland, Ohio.

AUGUST 14, 1872.

Parties insured in above named company, who have properly filed their claims, and have not received by mail, orders for dividend No. 1 of 5 per cent. can obtain them at the office of H. S. TIFFANY, 45 South Canal st.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

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CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Cuba	August 14	Batavia	August [illegible]
Scotia	August 21	Algeria	August [illegible]
Java	August 28	Parthia	August [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to THE PERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 2 Billiter [illegible] London. DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 379, 380, 381, and 382, in Vol 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol 37 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth: in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate W. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Hattie A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust; for the failure of the said makers of said notes, continued for more than five months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,035.94 payable on or before the 17th of March 1871 with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described. In pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 24 day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in [illegible] Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 3 containing 656 10-100 acres, all of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 96 35-100 acres, and 100 acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together, 220 82-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.

July 18, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*3:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:20 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	†9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:05 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*4:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‖7:15 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	‖7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	‖7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	*9:00 p m	*9:00 p m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. ‖ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	†9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:15 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:30 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*4:30 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

* Sundays excepted † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:15 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:30 p m	†6:30 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:20 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. ‖ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 58 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:35 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*10:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'odat'n	*12:30 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ark and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:35 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:35 p m	11:05 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	[illegible]
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	[illegible]
Mail	†5:00 a m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	[illegible]

†Sundays excepted ‡ Mondays excepted. ‖ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a m	[illegible]
Day Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:30 a m	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:00 p m	[illegible]
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:00 p m	[illegible]
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
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AUGUST 14, 1872.
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...P. H. DU VERNET, ...tern Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chi...

...Line of Steamships.
...CARTER & DARKE...

LEGAL NOTICE.
...ICE OF SALE.

...LROAD TIME-TABLE.
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... Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
...ore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
... Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
...gh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
... Central and Great Western Railroads.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

The local money market to-day was fully as active as yesterday, which means moderately so, without any excitement. There was a fair business doing in the way of accommodation at most of the banks, and more paper was refused than for two or three days past, as not being up to the grade known as A 1. Of course there was no refusal of first-class paper, and plenty of money left in hand after granting all the accommodations deemed to be legitimate. Applications were received from grain men, and from mercantile quarters in fair amount. Rates of interest are quoted as steady at 10 per cent per annum on time loans, and 8 per cent on call.

The great demand, however, comes from the country. Orders are pouring in more voluminously than ever from the grain-growing sections for cash wherewith to move the crops, and some of the banks report that they have orders for nearly all that they can spare. This alone will make business active, as well in the country as in the city, and will doubtless result in an active fall trade. Whatever may be said of the mischief generally wrought by corners, there is no disputing the fact that the farmers of the Northwest will this year be able to market a large part of their wheat crop much earlier, and at much better prices than they would have done but for the Chicago corner in wheat. It may be an ill wind, but it blows good to the farmers, and that class of men have made none too much money the past two or three years, as their expenses have been kept up nearly to war figures, while they have received peace prices for their grain.

Eastern exchange was dull to-day, being in large supply, as the recent liberal shipments of grain to New York have placed large sums to the credit of Chicago in New York. Sales were made between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount. Counter transactions were at par selling, and buing at $1.00 per $1,000 discount.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	117⅜	117⅝
5 20s of '62	116	116¼
5-20s of '64	116	116¼
5 20s of '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s of '65 January and July	115	115¼
5-20s of '67 January and July	115⅛	115⅜
5 20s of '68 January and July	115	115¼
10 40s	112⅝	113⅛
United States 5s (new issue)	113⅛	113⅜
United States Currency 6s	112⅜ ex. int	112⅝
Northern Pacific gold 7 30s	...	100 & int
Chicago City 7s	...	100 & int
Cook County 7s	...	100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	...	95@99
Eastern exchange	1-10@par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling exchange (large drafts	...	109½@110
Gold exchange	...	114⅛@114⅜
Gold and gold coupons	114⅛	114⅜
Money on governments and gold	...	7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	....
Land warrants	...	...
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip	...	175@180

Revenue stamps, 3@4¼ per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ⅛ more than gold.

The new French loan, recently negotiated to pay off the indemnity, would weigh in Gold eleven hundred tons, and would require ten ordinary railroad baggage cars to transport it. Reduced to English sovereigns, it would take a man four years to count it all out, at the rate of a sovereign every second, which is about the fastest that it is possible to count.

The following table shows the changes in the New York City Banks this week, as compared with last:

	Aug 3.	Aug. 10.	
Loans	$295,428,200	$296,186,500	Inc $ 758,300
Specie	23,9?6,900	18,193,000	Dec. 5,726,900
Circulation	27,337,200	27,313 000	Dec. 24 200
Deposits	241,528,600	237,668,200	Dec. 3,859,300
Leg Tend's	55,051,700	54,570 600	Dec. 481,100

The cotton movement for the week, as compared with last week, shows a very large falling off in receipts, and the total is now a mere nominal amount. The exports for the week are nearly double those of last week. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 1 178 bales, against 2,117 bales last week, 2,566 bales the previous week, and 2,419 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since Sept. 1, 1871, are 2 712,009 bales, against 3,988,224 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing a decrease since Sept. 1, 1871, of 1,276,215 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 9,068 bales, against 4 727 bales last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,944 679 bales, against 3,114,165 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 81 825 bales, against 137,165 bales for the same date last year. The stocks at the interior towns are 6,703 bales, against 14 734 bales last year.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 986,000 bales, against 643 000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 16 000 bales, against 52,000 last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 294 000 bales, against 588 000 bales last year. The weather at the South has been very dry in some sections, and rainy in others. Complaints of caterpillars are still heard from some localities. Picking has commenced in Texas and the extreme South.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Money easy at 2@3. Sterling quiet and steady at 8⅛@8¼. Gold more active, opening at 114⅜, advancing to 114⅝, falling to 114⅜, and closing strong at 114⅜@114⅝. Loans at 1@3 for carrying to flat. Clearings, $37,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $121,000. Customs' receipts, $462 600. The Treasury sold a million at 114 67-100 to 114 78-100. Governments a trifle higher, and firm. State bonds dull and steady. In stocks speculation was erratic, and the market was unsettled at intervals. Dealings were smaller than yesterday, and free from excitement. The chief features of the day were Western Union and Erie. The former advanced from 72⅞ to 73¼ with a late reaction to 73. Erie heavy and lower, selling from 45⅜ to 44⅛. This stock seems to have no speculative friends, and drifts downward in sympathy with London prices. Lake Shore advanced from 89⅞ to 90¼, but declined again to 89½. Union Pacific advanced from 35½ to 35⅞, but fell to 35⅛. Pacific Mail advanced ½ per cent, but finally lost the advance. Other fluctuations were ¼@½ per cent. The market closed dull and steady.

Sterling exchange, 8⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	118	Coups, '67	115⅞
Coups, '62	116½	Coups, '68	115⅜
Coups, '64	116½	10-40s	113⅛
Coups, '65	116⅝	Currency 6s	113⅜
Coups, '65 (new)	115¼	New 5s	112¾

STATE BONDS

Missouris	92½	Old Virginias	45
Old Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	50½		

STOCKS.

Canton	92	St P prefer'd ex-div.	75½
W. U. Tel	73	Wabash	75¼
Quicksilver	42	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	97½	Fort Wayne	96½
Wells & Fargo	80	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U S. Ex	72½	Terre Haute pref'd	48
U. S. Ex	73½	Chicago & Alton	117
Pacific Mail	73⅜	C. & A. preferred	119
N. Y. Central	97	O. & M	43½
Erie	44½	C., C. & C	90
Erie preferred	70	C., B. & Q	132
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	89½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	34½
Michigan Central	117	Illinois Central	132½
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	35½
Northwestern	73⅜	Union Pacific bonds	89
N. W. preferred	88½	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	110⅛	Del., Lack & West'n	103½
N. J. Central	106½	B. H & Erie	7
St. Paul	54½		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Milwaukee av, n of Will st, s w f, undivided ¼ of 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $3,000.

Michigan av, s of Eighteenth st, e f, 24 10-12x180 ft, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $27,000.

Lowe av, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 22; consideration, $600.

Walsh st, s w cor of John st, n f, 36½x200 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $2,050.

Lots 22 and 23, in Block 24, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1 200.

Lots 12 to 21, in same, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $6,150.

Lot 81, of Resubdivision of Lots 170 and 171, in Bronson's Addition, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 10 and 11, in Block 24, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $1,900.

Lots 1 to 4, in same, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $9,470.

Lot 18 of Lots 163 to 165, &c., in Bronson's Addition, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $1,050.

Halsted st, s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $600.

Samuel st, between Augusta and Cornelia sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug 2; consideration, $850.

Lot 30, in Block 6 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 31; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 29, in same, dated July 22; consideration, $900.

North Dearborn st, north of Goethe st, e f, 24⅞ x188¾ ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $4,863.

West Indiana st, ne cor of Wood st, s f, 50 ft, with building, dated April 8; consideration, $5,300.

Lot 12, in Block 6 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $650.

Fourth st, w of and near Rucker st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $3,000.

Geneva st, sw cor of Grand st, n f, 48x110 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $11 00.

Weston st, south of Oak st, w f, 22 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $500.

Blocks 57, 58, and w ½ 59 in Elston's Addition; dated Feb. 20; consideration, $53 000.

Lot 21, in Block 4, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $740.

Shurtleff av, north of and near Thirty-third st, e f, 60x160 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $1,700.

Lot 9, in Block 4 of Bond's Addition, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $580.

The Bryan Hall property, on Clark st, opposite the Court House, dated Jan. 5; consideration, $130,750. The parties are R. M. Hooley to John A. Hamlin.

Lot 6 in Block 2 of Waterman's e ½ n w ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14; also, Lots 31, 32, and 45 to 48, in Block 6 of Stough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $2,000.

Ridgeville road, between North av and Keenon st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $...

Wentworth av, 104½ ft north of Thirty-third st, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1 250.

Mohawk st, 218 ft n of Centre st, w f, 50x128 9-10 ft, dated Aug 15; consideration, $2,125.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 7, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated July 16; consideration, $1,400.

W ½ Lot 9, in Block 3 of Johnston's Lot 27, in ...; dated Aug. 13; consideration, $500.

Lot 17, in Duncan's Block 7, of Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $400.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 16, of Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated July 31; consideration, $850.

Lot 37, in Block 12, in same, dated July 31; consideration, $300.

Lots 2 and 3, in Block 17, "Egandale," dated May 18; consideration, $4 500.

Halsted st, 81½ ft n of Hickling av, e f, 50x 20 ft, dated Aug. 7; consideration $1,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 47 to 50, in Colehour's Block 4, of Johnston's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated April 23; consideration, $700.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872	Received. 1871	Shipped. 1872	Shipped. 1871
Flour, brls	4,313	2,610	2,603	2,996
Wheat, bu	66 060	53 450	25,634	43 811
Corn, bu	261,960	171,880	349 576	181,876
Oats, bu	48,260	69 720	21,058	74,199
Rye, bu	5 387	18 181	......	23,012
Barley, bu	8,880	14,420	1 845	5 858
Grass seed, lbs	62,165	243 162	49,572	135,965
Flax seed, lbs	224,780	168 930	1,800	......
Broom corn, lbs	16 090	50,500	45,940	27,792
Cured meats, lbs	39,880	12,870	146,764	544,853
Beef, brls	......	......	145	120
Pork, brls	......	......	10	70
Lard, lbs	6 330	10 250	45,625	230,190
Tallow, lbs	7 490	8,650	40,000	1,100
Butter, lbs	52,955	72 200	21,450	54 050
Live hogs, No	9 397	4,348	7,787	3,314
Cattle, No	2,392	3,340	1,448	2,008
Sheep, No	1,112	1,125	182	......
Hides, lbs	39,078	91,300	62,124	129 340
Highwines, brls	238	182	433	451
Wool, lbs	53 836	34 640	126,961	37,370
Potatoes, bu	788	608	30	200
Lumber, m	3 166	4 399	2,116	2,458
Shingles, m	840	2 487	2,800	2,180
Lath, m	100	689	235	170
Salt, brls	6 700	180	1,220	2,231

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,578 bu wheat, 2 900 bu corn; 11,714 bu oats; 100 bu rye; 1,092 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 286 cars wheat; 716 cars and 40 400 bu corn; 102 cars oats; 12 cars rye; 19 cars barley. Total (1,135 cars), 496,000 bu.

CORNERS.

No little amusement was excited on 'Change, to-day, by the circulation of a number of slips containing an article from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* on the subject of corners. The *Sentinel* is quite bitter on the men who engineer corners in pork, wheat, or other "dead victuals." We have nothing to say in advocacy of corners; on the contrary, we have often urged the passage of some measure, if that were possible, that would prevent parties who have no interest in these corners from being injured by them. But it does seem a little curious, under the circumstances, that Milwaukee should be indignant about the present corners in Chicago. Milwaukee has shipped nearly all her pork to this city, and is shipping nearly all her wheat hither, realizing therefor fully 25 per cent more than would have been received for the property had there been no corners in Chicago. Add to this the fact that our corners are being in great part engineered by Milwaukee men, and that other Milwaukee operators are now in this city trading in pork and wheat, and watching the progress of events, and it will be seen that the Chicago corners are putting large sums of money into the pockets of Milwaukee men. Hence the wail of the *Sentinel*, which is supposed to have been dictated by a Milwaukee man who is short on wheat, was looked upon as slightly ungracious.

With regard to corners in the abstract, they are bad things and ought to be abolished if possible; though it does not seem probable. The best way to abolish them would be for parties who do not own property to abstain from selling it. The attempt to corner a market is an oblique attempt to injure the great public, the consumers, by forcing them to pay higher prices for property than it is really worth. The attempt is not made on them, but it recoils on them, and is therefore a public wrong. But they are only one party to the transaction. The man who sells short is another party, and equally necessary to the success of the corner, though he may not so earnestly wish it to succeed. If the strong arm of the law be invoked against the man who buys for future delivery, and has made arrangements to pay for the property when delivered according to contract, it certainly ought to come down with double force on the man who sells as a mere speculator, and will resort to as objectionable means to bear prices as the other will to bull them.

Much as it may be wished that these corners should be prevented, it is not certain that that end can be obtained without unjust discrimination in favor of one class of which have equal rights under the common law. It is possible that interference between the two sets of speculators would be morally wrong to one as against the other. There is, however, one case in which interference is justifiable and praiseworthy, even though it entail ruin upon one or other of the two sets of gamblers. That is when, as in the late corner in oats, the corner prevents the free movement of grain to a market. In that case the gamblers have no rights (as gamblers) as measured against the community, the rights of which they have invaded. Both the bulls and the bears should be brought to with a round turn as summarily as two men who should commence to fire off their revolvers at each other in the midst of a crowd.

There is, however, too much of the short movement in all these outcries against corners to insure success in the effort to prevent them. If anything be done it should provide that, while the cornerer is indictable for deliberate injury to the great public, he shall have his rights as against the short operator, who went into the contest hoping to win, and cries out because he has lost. In the words of the old saw:

The man who sells what isn't his'n,
Should either pay or go to prison.

To protect the short as against the long, would be equally unjust as it would be to issue an order to arrest Mace if he should make any overtures towards fighting the O'Baldwin, but to allow O'Baldwin to vapor, and challenge, and fight with impunity. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and, if it be admitted that there is something radically wrong in corners, let the short interest be punished as well as the longs, on the ground that both are conspirators against the good order and welfare of society.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

It is about time that something was done to re-establish confidence in the soundness of our warehouse receipts for grain; and, unless something of the kind be done, there is danger that trade may be seriously embarrassed, and the value of warehouse receipts sink to a very low ebb during the coming fall and winter. It is rumored that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are about to undertake an investigation; but the intention has not been publicly announced. Already we learn that some dealers, whose caution would be marked by a phrenologist as only "fair," are beginning to discriminate in favor of certain warehouse receipts, the proprietors of which are not suspected of speculating in grain, in harmony with certain combinations now at work in this city. We have already called attention to the enormous difference in the figures of corn in store, or taken from the statements of the warehousemen, and from the reports of receipts and shipments, as bulletined by the Secretary of the Board of Trade. We have not yet instituted the same comparison in the case of wheat, but wish here to call attention to the fact that the *temptation* to ship wheat is greater than in the case of corn. It is believed that the wheat ring are so well convinced of their power, by the success of their corner in August, that they have bought large quantities of wheat to arrive in September, and will try to play the freezing out game during that month also. Now, whether they succeed or not is another question. The point is argued by some dealers that if a combination could ship out corn as inspected, and realize upon it in order to bull wheat, they may feel themselves inclined to ship out grain of other descriptions in order to meet the enormous outlay of money required to manipulate their gigantic scheme. If such should be the case the ultimate consequences would not be difficult to foresee. The question is really a serious one, and the elevator men owe it to themselves to come forward frankly, show what is being done, as far as lies in their power, and thus establish public confidence. There is no denying the fact that the grain trade of this city is in a demoralized condition. It is like a piano tuned two or three notes above concert pitch, and either the strings, or the sounding-board, or the pegs, must give way, unless it is speedily let down to a normal tone. We have already had one string snap, in the Hugh Maher case. We ought to take warning by this, and see to it that the whole machine does not collapse in one mighty crash, that will rend it to atoms.

THE MARKETS.

The produce markets were rather less active to-day, but prices sustained no very important changes, the greatest being a weakening in corn. Receipts were very large in all other grain, besides wheat, which it was thought would absorb the attention of country shippers through this month. The shipping movement was moderately active. A reduction of 1-4c in Rio coffees was the only quotable change in the grocery market to-day. The demand was reported fair, both local and interior dealers ordering liberally, and, with ample and well assorted stocks in store, a good feeling prevailed all around. Dry goods were in rather better request than on the preceding days of the week, but the general trade was lacking in activity, and, save for standard fabrics, prices were only indifferently sustained. The butter market was firm for all descriptions; notably so for choice grades, which continue to arrive very sparingly. Cheese is moving rather more freely, and for prime factory the market is strong. No change took place in the coal market. The demand was only moderate at $9 50 for Lackawanna; $9 00 for Erie and Walnut Hill; $8.00 for Hocking, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Fish remain inactive. Dried fruits sold to a fair extent at about former rates. Hay, hides, leather, and oils were quoted quiet, without material change in values. The leading features of the market for lumber at the yards remain about the same as noted for the past two or three days. Trade is active, and, under light receipts, prices are generally well sustained. The stocks are in fair condition. Hardwood grades are quiet but firm. A sawed shingles were in better inquiry, with sales all the way from $2.87 1-2a3.25 per 1,000. Metals, tinners' stock, and iron were active and firm at Wednesday's figures. The demand for potatoes, poultry and broomcorn was again small, and quotations generally favored buyers. Eggs were in less active demand, with transactions at a range of 13a14 1-2c per dozen. Salt sold to a large extent at yesterday's prices. Rail freights were active and firm.

Highwines were dull, and again a shade easier. Sale was made early of 50 brls at 89 1-2c per gallon; but otherwise 89c was the best bid; 90c was generally asked.

Lake freights were active to the full extent of the offerings, and firm at yesterday's outside rates. A total of 15 charters was reported, which will carry out 310,000 bu corn, and 75,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8 1-4c on wheat, 7 3-4 on corn, 6 1-2 on barley and 5 1-2c on corn to Buffalo; 14c on wheat, and 13 1-2c on corn to Oswego; 14 1-2c on wheat, and 14c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 23c on corn to Boston or Portland.

Provisions were quiet, but strong. A few buyers appeared for mess pork, from among the ranks of the shorts, and, as about all the pork now here seems to be held by the combination, it resulted in an advance of nearly 75c per brl for this month and next, both now being quotable at about the same price. The reason of this is the now current belief that the August corner will be run into September. Lard was inactive, and nominally unchanged. Meats were in good demand, and again a shade firmer, owners generally holding their property off the market. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $14.50a14.75; do seller September, $14.50a14.75; seller December, $12.00a11 25; seller the year, $11 75a12 00. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.37 1-2a8 50; do seller the year, $8.00a8.25; summer, $8.10a8.12 1 2. Dry salted meats, 6 1-4a6 3-8c for shoulders; 7 3-4a8c for rough sides; 8 1-4a8 3 8c for short ribs, and 8 3 4a9c for short clear. Boxed meats 3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter, and 11 1-2a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 10c for clear; 14a16c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $32.00a33.00. City tallow, 8a8 1-4c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, seller September, at $14.75; 500 brls do at $14 37 1-2; 500 brls do at $14.25; 928 brls do (last evening) at $13 50 cash; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 6 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do, buyer the month, at 6 1-2c; 70 brls tallow at 8c; 20 lbs common grease at 6c.

Flour was quiet, but firmer. There was little demand, as holders were generally asking higher prices, which no one was disposed to pay, owing to the probability that wheat will decline, as both wheat and flour were quoted weak in New York. Millers say that they cannot replace their flour at present prices: hence but little disposition to trade. Bran was dull. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 50 brls do (Wisconsin) at $7.25; 100 brls spring extras at $7 50; 100 brls do at $7.37 1-2; (Minn.); 50 brls do at $6.25; 125 brls do (Rob Roy) at $7.25; 100 brls unsound fine at $2.75. Total, 625 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $13 50 delivered, and 70 tons do at $12 50 delivered.

Wheat was less active, at about the same range of prices as yesterday; the market being dull but steady during a great part of the session. The advices from New York favored a depression in prices, and the larger receipts, with the prospect that we shall have not less than 1,800 000 bu more here before the end of the month, caused a good many buyers to hold off in hopes of a decline. But the holders of the wheat now here were not anxious to sell, and their offerings were chiefly of current receipts, though much of that had been previously sold to the combination to arrive. There were, however, numerous offers to sell to arrive, the country owners being apparently fearful that present quotations will not be sustained to the end of the month, in view of the large receipts expected. The "to-arrive" grain sold about 1c per bu below cash lots for this reason. The market has advanced 26a30c per bu to the end of July, or in about two weeks. Options for next month were easier, and in decidedly poor request, though it was rumored that the combination will carry the corner into September. But the fact that Milwaukee is emptying her bins into our lap, and that other places are preparing to do the same thing, caused many of the shorts to hang back, under the feeling that it is at least possible for the combination to be swamped by wheat. There certainly will be but one limit to our receipt of the whole wheat crop of the Northwest before the 1st of October, and that is the inability of the railroads to bring it all here. We note, too, that we shall have little but the speculative ... as the No. 3 spring ... cleaned, and then returned as No. 2. Seller September opened this morning at $1.22, fell off 1-4c, advanced to $1.23 1 8, declined to $1.22 1 2, and advanced to $1.23 5-8 at the close. Seller the month sold at $1 53 1 2a1.58 1 2, closing at the outside. Seller the year sold at $1 15 1-2a1 16. Winter wheat was dull at about the same prices as the corresponding grades of spring, though offerings were very light. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.58 1 4; 22,000 bu do at $1.58; 10,000 bu do at $1.57 3 4; 36,600 bu do at $1.57 1-2; 20,000 at $1.57; 860 bu No 3 do at $1.34; 1,600 bu do at $1.33 1-2; 3 200 bu do at $1.33; 2 000 bu do at $1.32 1 2; 800 bu rejected at $1.17; 1,600 bu do at $1.14; 2,400 bu rejected winter wheat at $1.15. Total, 117,000 bu.

Corn was moderately active, but weak, declining 1-4a1-2c under liberal offerings, and reports from Liverpool and New York that were discouraging to holders. The greatest weakness was in September lots, though our receipts were very large, placing considerable quantities of cash corn on the market. There was considerable buying for shipment, notwithstanding a slight advance in lake freights. There were more country orders in to sell for next month's delivery than usual. Rejected was higher, being in first-class shipping demand, and closed firm at 40c. Seller September opened at 43c, and declined to 42 5 8c at the close. Seller the month opened at 42 3 4c, and closed firm at 42 1 2c. Cash sales were reported of 138,000 bu No. 2 at 42 5 8c; 152,300 bu do at 42 1 2c; 49,800 bu rejected at 40c; 800 bu do at 39 3 4c; 400 bu no grade at 38c; 1,200 bu do at 38c; 1,200 bu do at 37c; 400 bu do at 35c; 400 bu yellow at 45c, f. o. b. Total 335,600 bu.

Oats were rather quiet, but averaged a shade higher than yesterday. Cash oats were in fair demand, and unchanged, at 27 3-4a28c. Seller the year was not much wanted, but firm, at 27 3-4a27 7 8c. Seller September was higher at 26 1 2a26 3 4c. Rejected were also firmer, though nearly one-half the current receipts still inspect into that grade; closing at 23c. The first sale of no grade made this season was reported to day at 16 1-2c, and that price was freely bid for more. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 28c; 8,800 bu do at 27 7 8c; 12,400 bu do at 27 3 4c; 16,800 bu rejected at 23c; 2,400 bu do at 22 3 4c; 1,800 bu do at 22 5-8c; 6 000 bu do at 22 1-2c; 600 bu no grade at 16 1-2c; 600 bu choice white at 36c o. t. Total, 50,200 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and firmer, closing 1 2c higher than yesterday, at 55 1-2c for No. 2, notwithstanding the fact of increased receipts. Seller 30 days sold at 56c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 55 1 2c; 1,200 bu do at 55c; 2,000 bu rejected at 47c; 2,400 bu do at 46 1-2c. Total, 7,600 bu.

Barley was rather more active on sample lots; otherwise quiet and a shade easier, at 57c for new No. 2, cash or seller September. Old No. 2 was nominal at 53a54c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No 3 at 44c; 800 bu do at 43c; 400 bu no grade at 25c; 800 bu by sample at 65c; 800 bu do at 58c. 800 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 51c; 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 5,200 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the trading was rather light, but prices were generally firmer, excepting oats, which were steady. The following sales were made on the call: 5,000 bu wheat at $1 58 1 4c; 10,000 bu do seller September at $1.23 3 4c; 25,000 bu do at $1.23 7-8; 5,000 bu do seller the year at $1.16 1-2c; 5,000 bu corn at 42 1 2c; 10,000 bu do seller September at 42 3 4c; 5,000 bu oats seller September at 26 1-2c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	$14.75	$15 00
Mess pork, seller September	.....	.....
Mess pork, seller December	.....	.....
Mess pork, seller the year	11.80	.....
Lard, cash	8⅜	.....
Lard, seller the year	.....	8⅛
Wheat, cash	1 58	1.58¼
Wheat, seller August	1.5	1.58½
Wheat, seller September	1 23¾	1.24
Wheat, seller the year	.....	1.16½
Corn, cash or seller August	42⅝	42½
Corn, seller September	42¾	42⅞
Corn, seller last half September	.....	.....
Corn, seller October	.....	.....
Oats, cash	42	42
Oats, seller September	27¾	27⅞
Oats, seller the year	26½	26⅝
	25	.....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

BUTTER—The condition of this market remains unchanged in any essential particular. There is a steadily active inquiry for choice butter, not only to supply current local wants, but for shipment South and East, and as the daily offerings prove altogether inadequate, prices continue to rule high. Low grades are firm in sympathy with choice, though the inquiry is light. We repeat our list: Strictly choice dairy at 20@25c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—There was nothing new to note under this head. The activity noticeable for some time past in the demand for grain bags continues unabated and former rates are adhered to with great firmness. The movement in burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks is on a limited scale. We quote: Stark, 40c; Grabampton, 39c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 35c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A large inquiry existed for building materials, and quotations ruled firm, as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, $4.00@4 50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2 00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2 10; Akron cement, $2 00@2.10; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1 25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire-brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.50@12.00; fire-clay, per brl, $4.00@5 00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 40	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
16x22 to 18x30	9 25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
28x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25 50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

BROOM CORN—Trade was again quiet, and the feeling developed was one of weakness: $40.00@80 00 per ton for fair; prime, $75 00@130 00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@60 00 per ton; and brush, $100 00@150 00.

BEANS—We quote the market quiet at unchanged prices: $1 25@2 00 for fair to choice premium; and $2 50@2 75 for navy.

CHEESE—Remains firm and unchanged. Business is good for the season, and, with stocks in excellent condition, a good feeling prevails. The following prices are current: New York factory, 11½@12½c; Ohio factory, 9½@11½c; Western factory, 9½@11½c.

COAL—Nothing new was noticeable in this market. Trade was only fair, and values underwent no change. We continue to quote: Lehigh, lump, $10 50; Lehigh, prepared, $9 50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9 00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Blossburgh, $9 00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6 00.

COOPERAGE—The demand continues of a light character, but prices are without important change. We quote: Pork barrels, $1 30@1 40; lard tierces, $1.70@1 85; whiskey barrels, $4.00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17 00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $12.50@15 00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30 00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23 00@27.50 ℔ m.

EGGS—Trade was dull at 13@14½c per dozen. The supply was ample.

FISH—In the fish market there was comparatively little doing, neither the local nor outside demands being very considerable, and quotations are not much more than nominal. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5 00; No. 2 do, $4.70@4.80; No. 1 trout, $4 50@4.75; No. 1, shore mackerel, $9 00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7 25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6 50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $6 50@6 75; George's codfish, $6 50@6.75; box herring, No. 1 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10 00@10.25.

FRUITS DRIED—There was a fair amount of trading in foreign and domestic dried fruits, and the feeling developed seemed rather firmer. Stocks have been much improved recently, and dealers are now prepared to fill orders with promptness. The *American Grocer*, speaking of the trade in foreign fruits since the reduction in duties, says: "The reduced prices bring the better grades within the reach of all, and already the tendency to use the better qualities of goods is very perceptible. It is well known that importers for several years past have been steadily reducing the standard of *Layers*, until many brands have become very ordinary, and, we trust, they will now profit by the reduction of the duty and import a better grade of goods." Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 18@18c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@11c; French do, 12@18c; raisins, $2 55@2 65; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—This is probably the worst day fruit dealers ever experienced in this market, as the supply of peaches is so largely in excess of the demand that it is impossible to find place for them all, much less attempt to obtain a profit to the shipper. From appearances we do not think over one fourth of to-day's receipts can be sold for enough to pay freight, and the rest at so little above that it will give but little satisfaction. The only remedy will be in sending in nothing but the best varieties, and the larger size at that, and in entirely discontinuing the afternoon train. Sales: Apples—70 brls poor at $1 00; 40 fair at $1 50; 110 good at $2 00; 65 choice at $2.50; 75 selections at $2 62@3 00; 65 baskets at 25@30c. Peaches—3 600 bxs good, but small size and common varieties, at 10@12½c; 1,800 good at 15c; 900 mostly good Crawfords at 18c; 3,300 at 20c; 400 choice in a retail way at 25c; 350 at 30c; 100 at 35c; 40 fancy at 50c; 480 baskets, small, at 25c; 300 good at 30c; 400 at 35c; 200 selections at 40c; 250 really choice in a retail way, at 50c. Grapes, 40 baskets at 30c; 27 cases (24 lbs) at $1.50@1 75. Pears, 20 boxes, poor, at 20c; 50 fair at 40c; 75 boxes choice Bartletts at 75@80c. Berries, selling slow at low prices. Sales, Blackberries; 14 cases soft (16 qts), at $1 25; 20 good at $1 50; 10 at $1 75; 134 at $2 00. Whortleberries, 20 bu at $3 50@4.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was without new feature. There was a liberal movement both in staple and fancy goods, and prices were steady and firm for nearly all the articles in the list. The exception was Rio coffees, in which a ¼c decline is noted. Sugar and rice continue in active request. Syrups were quiet. We now quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7¼@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 22½@23c; prime do, 22¼@22½c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20½@20¾c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 12¾@13c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A. standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No 2, 11½c; B. 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 10¾@11c; choice brown, 10¾@10⅞c; prime do, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@65c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 48@60c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1 30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 6¾@7c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¾@4⅞c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—The hay market was very quiet to-day, about the only inquiry being for beater pressed timothy for shipment East and South. The receipts continue light, but are equal to the present requirements. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: Timothy beater pressed, $17.00@19 00; do, loose pressed, $15 00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@11 50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9 00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00 @1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted fairly active, and the market again ruled firm at the quotations: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, light, 12½c; do 11½c; part cured, 10¼@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—In this branch of the market there are few features to note. Business was moderately active and quotations were generally well sustained:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 5-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9 10	rates
Light band	5 6-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 6-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¾ @ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	10½ @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—We quote;

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 37@	.40
Country harness	33@	37
Line, city, ℔ lb	40@	48
Kip ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1 15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	25
Collar, ℔ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole No. 1	32@	33
"B A" sole	31@	33
OAK.		
Calf	$ 1 24@	1.45
Kip No. 1, medium	70@	1 00
Kip No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@	80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The general features of this market remain about the same as last noted. Tin plate and copper were in good demand, and under more encouraging Eastern advices prices tend upward.

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 00; do. 12x12, $16.50; do. 14x20, $17 00; do, roofing, IC, $15 50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 48c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—The market was fairly active at previous quotations.

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 19 @	21
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	17 @	19
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	21 @	24
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5 00 @	6 50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6 50 @	7 25
Tar, ℔ brl	6 00 @	6 50

NAILS—Sold quite readily at $6 00 rates: 10d to 60d, ℔ keg, $6 00; 8d do, $6 25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7 50; do 3d, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8 25; 12½c discount ℔ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—In this department of trade no new feature was developed. There was a fair demand for lubricating oils, but the general market was lacking in activity. Prices underwent no decided changes. We quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 90@95c; sperm, $2 00@2 10; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1 00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS COLORS, AND PUTTY—Only a light demand existed for this line of goods, and the market ruled quiet and steady. We repeat our quotations, as follows:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	$ 11 50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	13 50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven Red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16 00
English red lead	12 50
American red lead	11.50
Paris White	4 50@4 25
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—No new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was dull, and prices favored buyers. We quote: Spring chickens at $1.50@3.50; old at $4 00@4.50; turkeys at 11@12c per lb.

POTATOES—This market was dull and prices were lower, with sales at the following range of prices: New at $1.30@1.50 per brl, and 50@60c per bu.

SEEDS—This market was again dull, but holders were firmer in their views. We quote: Timothy at $2.80@2 85 for good; $2 90@2 90 for prime; seller August, $2 80; clover, $6.65@6.75.

SALT—Dealers continue to report a good demand, and prices ruled firm, as follows: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse salt, $2 00; coarse Diamond, C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3 00; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4 75.

TEAS—Were in good demand at unchanged prices. We continue to quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80@$1 05; fine to good gunpowder, 80@$1 00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@85c.

TOBACCO—This market was firm at full former rates. There was a liberal inquiry at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 34@36c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

VEGETABLES—Most offerings under this head nearly unsalable. Sales, Tomatoes: 150 boxes good at 25c; 40 soft, poor, at 10c. Watermellons, 2 200 medium size at $10 50@12 00 per 100. Green corn, 800 doz at 6@8c per doz. Muskmellons, 20 crates at $1.50.

WOOD—Remains firm at annexed quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11 50@12.00; slabs, $6 50@7.00 delivered.

WOOL—The inquiry for this staple continues active, and a firm, healthy feeling pervades the market. The stocks are ample. We continue to quote:

Tub, choice, extra	68 @70c
Tub, common	60 @65c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	55 @59c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @45c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	52 @56c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40 @45c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	52 @56c
Fleece, coarse, light and clean	50 @56c
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	40 @48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30 @37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @44c
Super, pulled	52 @56c
Extra, pulled	50 @55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3 799	6 953	275
Tuesday	3 060	8 379	913
Wednesday	2.892	9,397	1,112
Thursday	3.931	7,660	643
Total	12 772	32,889	2 943
Same time last week	11,169	26,836	2 858
Week before last	12,781	38,624	2,307

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,790	5 689	368
Tuesday	1,660	6,563	....
Wednesday	1,443	7,188	182
Thursday	....	....	....
Total	5,893	20,040	550

CATTLE—The tone of advices from the East was stimulating, and shippers were again eager purchasers, so that the supply, though large, did not prove oppressive, and a firm feeling pervaded the market for all grades suitable for shipment. The offerings were considerably above the average of the past few days, the proportion of good to choice beeves being noticeably more prominent. The best found ready buyers at $6 50@6 80, the outside figure for 96 head averaging 1,460 lbs. Low grades were also in fair demand, but the supply exceeded the requirements of the trade, and prices were without improvement. The ruling rates were $2 25@3 15 for through Texans and scalawag natives; $3 50@4 75 for common to good Northern-wintered Texans, medium to choice cows and common to fairish steers; $5.00@5 50 for common to medium shipping steers of from 1,080 to 1 200 lbs; $5 75@6.00 for good to choice shipping steers of from 1,150 to 1 350 lbs; and at $6 25@6 80 for choice to extra grades of from 1,200 to 1 460 lbs. Calves were plenty, and sold slowly at $3 50@5 75 for inferior to choice—chiefly at $4.00@5.25. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1 450 lbs	6 10@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@6 00
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5 50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3 25@4 50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2 00@3 00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.50@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price
14 good smooth steers	1,137	$5.90
37 fleshy steers	1,115	6.00
8 calves	332	4.00
60 Texas cattle	873	3.75
26 Texas cattle	896	2.75
32 Texas cattle	1,186	3 25
16 fair roughish steers	1,262	5 65
17 fair fleshy steers	1,127	5 00
17 good steers	1,189	5.90
19 medium steers	1,109	5 62½
16 Texas cattle	877	2 75
17 good steers	1,206	2 96
16 extra steers	1,324	6 62½
60 Texas cattle	959	4 25
22 medium steers	1,198	5 40
14 cows	[illegible]	5 63
17 rough steers	1,205	5 37½
70 choice steers	1,290	6 25
17 good steers	1,206	5.90
19 butcher's stock	1,038	4 62½
11 rough steers	1,265	5.12½
15 extra steers	1,266	6 65
13 choice steers	1,446	6.37½
81 choice steers	1,236	6.05
35 light fleshy steers	999	5 00
96 choice steers	1,210	6 25
48 extra steers	1,277	6 62½
6 calves	163	4 75
32 extra steers	1,273	6.62½
26 calves	163	4 62½
22 cows	918	3 25
33 choice steers	1,188	6 30
96 extra steers	1,460	6 80
20 choice steers	1,210	6 25
30 choice steers	1,330	6 50
32 choice steers	1,232	6 30
18 medium steers	1,134	5 12½
19 medium steers	1,268	5.35
18 medium steers	1,070	5.20
22 medium steers	1,193	5.40
63 good steers	1 226	6 00
25 good steers	1,278	6 00
33 choice steers	1,223	6 25
21 Texas cows	910	2 75
36 Texas cattle	982	3 15

HOGS—The fresh receipts were 7,660, making the total for the week up to this evening, 32,889. The demand during the opening hours of the day was only fair, and yesterday's prices were barely sustained; but later, there was increased activity, and before the close prices had crept up fully 5c, or to $4 30@4 90 for inferior coarse heavy, to extra light. All offerings were taken, sales making at $4 30@4 70 for heavy grades, and $4.60@4.90 for light. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
579	189	$4 75	46	196	$4.70	44	236	$4 75
116	203	4 75	50	303	4 60	55	264	4 70
45	189	4 80	63	215	4 70	61	176	4.80
45	203	4.75	41	297	4 50	46	257	4 20
55	262	4 70	30	279	4 75	45	235	4 70
41	218	4 70	46	284	4 55	46	231	4 75
92	225	4.70	63	206	4 70	113	193	4 70
55	226	4 70	52	205	4 70	28	233	4 70
33	193	4.75	71	262	4.75	26	259	4 70
109	282	4 60	42	206	4 65	65	173	4 90
74	199	4 75	46	193	4 65	25	253	4 70
164	224	4 75	42	305	4 35	16	344	4 20
34	222	4 70	122	192	4 86	54	217	4 70
50	264	4 65	112	212	4 70	47	196	4 65
53	289	4 75	46	217	4.75	58	237	4 60
60	174	4 85	58	193	4 50	51	277	4 40
42	220	4 60						

SHEEP—The receipts were lighter to-day (only 643 head arrived) and the market was a trifle firmer in consequence, though, in the absence of anytaing like activity in the demand, sellers were unable to work up prices to any appreciable extent, quotations remaining at $3 00@4.00 for inferior to common, and at $4 25@5 00 for good to choice. The quality continues poor.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
116	86	$4 40	20	lambs	$3.00
103	86	4 35	23	lambs	3 00
83	85	4 62	27	lambs	2 62½
80	81	4.25			

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,166	2,116
Shingles, m	840	2,800
Lath, pieces, m	100	235

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,399	2,458
Shingles, m	2,457	2,155
Lath, pieces, m	689	170

CARGOES—The demand was again active, and prices for lumber, shingles, and lath ruled firm and unchanged. Leaving unsold at the close only three cargoes.

Following are the prices current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ℔ m	$ 3 25
Ludington, ℔ m	3 00
Pentwater, ℔ m	2.75
Muskegon, ℔ m	2 25
White Lake, ℔ m	2.50
Grand River, ℔ m	2.25
WEST SHORE.	
Horn's Pier—wood, ℔ cord	$ 2 25@3 50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber, ℔ m	2 50
Ahnepee—wood, ℔ cord	3 25@3 50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04 @ .06c
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13c
Ahnepee—shingles	25c
Menominee	3 50@3 75
Oconto	4 00@4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19 00@21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18 00
Common strips and boards	14 50@15 50
Common mixed lumber	12 00@13 50
Joist and scantling	12 00@12 25
Shingles	2 75@ 3 00
Lath	2 50@ 2 75
Pickets	10.50@12 00

Sales were as following:

Schr Levi Grant, from Manistee, 165 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.25; and $18.00 for 3-inch 20 ft and over. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Barge C. F. Allen, from Grand Haven, 86,000 ft strips, and 67 000 ft boards at $15.50; 8.200 ft short at $8.00; 37,000 pcs lath, at $2 75. Sold by Irish, Butlen & Co.

Scow White Oak, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $12 25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Schr Menecon, from Muskegon, 116 m strips and boards, at $19 25; 21 m pcs lath, at $2 75. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Schr Hale, from Oconto, 250 m ft mostly strips, at $20 00; 100 m lath, at $2 75, to arrive. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Schr Forest, from Manistee, 170 m ft 3 inch plank, at $13 25, to arrive. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Schr Robert Howlett, from Grand Haven, 150 m ft strips and boards, at $ 8 75; 89 000 lath, at $2.75, mill tally. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Schr J. P. Ward, from White Lake, 87 m ft lumber, at $14.25 for inch; $12 00 for 2-inch; 3,000 pcs lath, at $2 75. Sold by E M. Doubleday.

Schr Live Oak, from Muskegon, 160 m ft mixed lumber, at $19 00 for 5½ 20-ft and over; at $16.00 for small timber, 20-ft and over; at $15 00 for Norway strips; at $12 25 for joist and scantling; at $2.75 for lath. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Barge Mercury, from Ludington, 70 m ft strips and boards, at $18 50; 30 m joist and scantling, at $12.00; 102 m lath, at $2 75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Schr Whirlwind, from Manistee, 165 m joist and scantling, at $12.25. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand was active, and quotations were steady as follows:

First and second clear	$50 00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	42.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	46.00
Common siding	20.00@21 00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@38 00
Common flooring, dressed second	30 00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	
A stock boards	36 00@38 00
B stock boards	33 00@35 00
Common boards	26 00@27.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14 00@16.00
Fencing	15 00@16 00
Dry do	14 00@15 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16 00@18 00
Pickets, square	18 00@20.00
Pickets, flat	13 00@15 00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	12 00@16 00
Lath	15 00@20 00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	1 75@ 2 50
	3.25@ 3.50
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$30.00@35 00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	20 00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25 00@50 00
Cherry	30.00@50 00
ON TRACK.	

Following are quotations current:

A or star shingles	$2 87½@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50 @2 00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Aug. 15.

Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 187 m lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Wolf River, 75 cds wood.
Schr Corona, St. Joseph, 19 boxes fish, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 384 boxes fish, 291 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Prop G. J Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,709 m shingles, 75 tons iron.
Prop Lowell, Port Huron, 100 sacks salt, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Erie, 91 tons railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 796 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Annie L. Craig, Bay City, 5,500 brls salt, and sundries.
Scow Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, 38 m lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 50 cords wood.
Schr Dane, Menominee, 235 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 120 cords wood.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 18 m lath.
Schr H. P Baldwin, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Rainbow, Milwaukee, 16,069 bu wheat.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 cords wood.
Schr R B King, Amsterdam, 85 cords wood.
Schr Welland, Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Schr E Scoville, 110 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Kenosha, 95 m lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, White River, 135 m lumber.
Schr Mary L. Higgie, Menominee, 260 m lumber.
Schr Peoria, Manistique, 165 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Sister Bay, light.
Schr Horace Greeley, Muskegon, 360 m lath.
Schr Stella, Packard's Pier, 55 m timber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr O. D. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr L. Strom, Grand Haven, 45 cords wood.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 38 cords wood.
Scow Monitor, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Bark Lottie Wolf, Racine, light.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 575 m lumber, 2 bales wool and sundries.
Bark Hans Crocker, Oconto, 268 m lumber, and 30 m lath.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 110 lumber and 30 m lath.
Schr Evelyn, Kenosha, 23 m brick.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, 164 m lumber.
Schr Robt. Howlett, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr M. Slawson, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 140 m lumber 40 m lath.
Schr M. Williams, Buffalo, 525 tons coal.
Schr Wm. Young, Milwaukee, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Pilot, Raymond's Pier, 100 m lumber and 20 m lath.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.

CLEARED.......Aug. 15, 1872.

Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 25 brls pork, 10 brls beef, 30 bu potatoes.
Schr Preston, Collingwood, 11,330 bu corn, 3 brls flour.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
... flour.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 350 brls flour, 100 tcs lard, 180 bags timothy seed, 10 bags clover seed, and sundries.
Prop G J Truesdell, Green Bay, 24 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Mary Collins, Port Colborne, 17,755 bu corn.
Schr J A Holmes, Goderich, 8,272 bu corn.
Schr Theodore Perry, Buffalo, 17 209 bu corn.
Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, 21,300 bu corn.
Schr Frank Perew, Buffalo, 36,509 bu corn.
Schr Lotus, M... , 21,000 bu oats.
Schr Peoria, Collingwood, 11,445 bu corn.
Schr Jno. Webber, Portland, 22,102 bu corn.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Portland, 24,495 bu corn.
Schr Mary L Higgie, Collingwood, 21,980 bu corn.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 36,140 bu corn.
Bark Lottie Wolf, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn, 850 brls flour, 60 bags seed, and sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 200 brls flour.
Bark J. G. Martin, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.
Schr M Slawson, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr Sasco, Port Colborne, 18,800 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug 15.—Charters: To Buffalo—A. P. Nichols, Christina Nilsson, Reed Case, Russian, J P. Marsh, Autauno, M Slawson, Montmorency, prop City of Traverse, all corn at 7½c; Mohawk, part corn at 7¾c, part oats at 5½c; prop Jay Gould, oats at 5½c; props J. L. Hurd, H. C. Winslow, J. Rogers, corn at 7½c. The prop J. Fisk, Jr., takes wheat from Milwaukee.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—Vessels are scarce, and the supply of coal to be moved is large. Freights are very firm at the following figures: To Chicago, down-town docks, $1 80; do, up-town docks, $1 95; Milwaukee, $1.80; Detroit and Wyandotte, 70c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug 14.—Grain freights are dull and unchanged, rates ranging at 7c for corn and 7½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 14c to Oswego. Engagements: To Chicago—Schooner Yankee, 18,600 bu wheat, B. R. Lummis, 11,000 bu, Rainbow, 16,000 bu, and Wm. Young, 20,000 bu, all at 2c. Total capacity chartered, 66 000 bu.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—Grain freights firmer and higher; to Oswego, 9½@11c on corn and wheat by sail; to Kingston, 10c on corn; to Buffalo, 5½@6c on corn and wheat.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Rates steady at $1 50 per ton on coal to Chicago; 8c salt to Cleveland, 70 to Toledo—several charters at those rates, and one coal Cleveland to Chicago at $1.75 free.

From the Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Sault Canal on the dates below given as received from the Superintendent's office: On the 10th, bound up—Schrs Star of Hope, Emma A. Mayes, Evelin Bates; down—Stmr Manitoba, schrs Geo. Sherman, White Squall, W Granby, Hippogriffe: 11th, up—Props Robt. Holland, H B Tuttle and Meteor, schrs E Kanter, Geo. H Ely and R. Dart; down—Props J. S. Fay, Nashua, schrs D. P. Rhodes, Massilon. On the 12th, up—Prop India; down—Prop Arctic. Depth of water on lower mitre sill, 11 feet 10 inches.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WIND—Last evening, E. N. E.

DROWNED—On Tuesday evening, John Smith, of the schooner C. G. Breed, was drowned while bathing at Cleveland.

—Captain Elijah Blanchard, of the schooner Active, fell overboard and was drowned while the schooner lay at her dock, in Oswego, last Saturday.

COLLISION.—The schooner John Tibbits suffered the loss of her foremast on Saturday evening by a collision with the propeller Vanderbilt in Buffalo River.

A LAUNCH.—A fine steam barge was launched on Tuesday from the Wallaceburgh shipyard, built by J. W. Steinhoff. Her dimensions are as follows: Length 160 feet, beam 24 feet, depth of hold 7 feet. She is called the W. S Ireland, and is intended for the lumber trade between Canadian ports on Lake Huron and Chatham. She is said to be one of the best built boats ever launched at that port. The Ireland is owned by Messrs Steinhoff & McHerrel, and will receive her machinery at Chatham.

STEAMBOAT CONVENTION.—A meeting of steamboat and ship-owners has been called, to be held some time during the latter part of September at Cleveland, to take into consideration the interests to steam and ship navigation. A statement at that time will be presented of all the disasters or casualities of a serious nature which have occurred during the season of 1872. Another matter of much importance will be the revision of existing enactments. This is earnestly demanded, especially those clauses of the steamboat law which require the use of certain patented inventions, many of which are not only costly but inefficient. Almost each year brings forth a series of inventions which are patented and frequently forced upon vessel men by an act of Congress. The whole system is wrong, and the steamboat men are right in demanding its modification.

Obituary—Dr. Lowell Mason.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 13.

Lowell Mason, the eminent musical teacher and composer, died in Orange, N. J., on Sunday. He was born in Medfield, Mass., Jan. 8, 1792, and from childhood manifested great fondness for music. In his twentieth year, he removed to Savannah, Ga., where, in connection with other pursuits, he devoted much time to giving instruction in music and leading choirs and musical associations. In 1821, the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," his first essay in the compilation of church music, was published, and was favorably received. He was induced to leave Savannah for Boston, where he began the instruction of classes in vocal music, devoting special attention to the training of children to the performance of the alto part in choral music, and to the introduction of vocal music into the public schools. About 1828, William C. Woodbridge called his attention to the Pestalozzian method of teaching music, and especially to the various improvements upon it; and, after due examination, Mr. Mason became a champion of the new method. Juvenile classes were now established and taught gratuitously by him, and he was soon compelled, by the extent of his labors, to take G. J. Webb as an associate. Under his influence vocal music received a new and extraordinary impulse in Boston and throughout New England. Eminent teachers were introduced into the schools; the Boston Academy of Music was established; music was prescribed as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools of Boston, and subsequently very generally throughout the entire country; permanent musical classes, lectures on music, concerts, schools for instrumental music, and teachers, institutes, were also widely established.

In 1837, Mr. Mason visited Europe, and made himself acquainted with all the improvements in music teaching in the Continental cities. The growing taste for music which he had inspired incited him to prepare about this time numerous text books for juvenile classes, glee books, and collections of church music. The popularity of these and his later works has been very great, an account given in 1858, making these sales to that date to be as follows of some the 40 or more separate publications prepared by him: "The Carmina Sacra" and "New Carmina," 500 000 copies; "The Choir or Union Collection," 1833, more than 50,000 copies; "The Cantica Laudis," more than 50,000 copies, and "The Hallelujah," 1854, 150,000 copies. At least 50,000 copies had been also sold of each of four other publications, while the last great compilations, "The Mammoth Musical Exercises," 1857, and "The Collection of Psalms and Hymns for Christian Worship," issued under his sanction, have been used extensively, and are regarded as standard works. In 1855, Mr. Mason received from the New York University the degree of Doctor in Music, the first instance of the conferring of such degree by any American College. Dr. Mason was accustomed during many years to teach and lecture at the institution in Massachusetts, and instructed music teachers almost every autumn. He was also a frequent contributor to the *Musical Review*, and other periodicals. The closing years of his life have been spent in retirement at his late residence, in Orange, N. J.

DEATH IN THE FREEZER.

A North Carolina Negro Poisons Twenty-six Persons by Ice Cream—Several Not Expected to Recover.

GREENSBORO, N. C. Aug. 12.

The arrest of a negro at Ruffin's Depot, on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, to-day, brought to light the facts of a most diabolical attempt to murder a large party of ladies and gentlemen by poisoning the ice cream which was served up at a supper given at the residence of the Rev. P. H. Fontaine, at Reidsville, in the adjoining county of Rockingham. The details of this fiendish attempt to murder twenty-six innocent persons, including some young ladies of the county, and all of whom were belonging to the *elite* of society in this State, have hitherto been kept in the profoundest secrecy, owing to measures which were promptly instituted to effect the arrest of the would-be wholesale assassin. Mr. Fontaine, who is the principal of a female academy at Reidsville, wound up his annual commencement exercises with a party, to which he invited all the youth and beauty of the surrounding country. It appears that some days before this gathering Mr. Fontaine employed as a nurse, the wife of Jim Johnson, a negro, who was necessarily, also domiciled on the premises. Jim Johnson and his wife, not keeping before their eyes the solemn promise made when joined in wedlock—to love and cherish each other,—had a slight misunderstanding, and, when they failed to convince each other by words, came to blows. In the contest which followed, Jim Johnson, in a fury of rage, struck a child of Mr. Fontaine's, which was then in its nurse's arms, a blow, which for a time appeared to endanger its life. As soon as Mr. Fontaine heard of this gross outrage, in a moment of indignation, he seized a large switch and gave the negro a sound thrashing. All parties then made friends, and the whole affair would have been forgotten but for the terrible calamity which has so suddenly stricken down a large number of young people, almost in the midst of the innocent amusements that always take place at a social reunion, and which, it is now feared, will send many to premature graves.

On the evening of the 6th inst. the entertainment spoken of above was given, and all things went merrily as a marriage bell. The old folks partook of supper and departed to find peaceful rest. All these escaped from injury. It was at this time that Mrs. Fontaine unfortunately requested Jim Johnson to refreeze the ice cream, which had melted from the extreme heat. It was then the poison was administered, and in this way the guests became the victims of this human fiend in his attempt to wreak cowardly vengeance for his supposed grievance. The evening passed off pleasantly, and, after mutual congratulations, the crowd separated. In a few hours all these persons, to the number of twenty-six, who had so lately been in the enjoyment of perfect health ... violent convulsions, pain at the stomach and head, and other symptoms of a deadly nature. The anxiety of the people in that village became intense when they learned that one after another was suddenly brought so near to death's door. All remedies known to science failed to produce any immediate curative effect, and violent death stared the victims in the face. Fortunately no one has yet died, but the physicians now say that several will not recover.

A young man, W. M. Houston, associate editor of the *Record*, a Democratic paper published at Reidsville, is now dangerously ill at his brother's residence, in this town. He, too, was a victim of this foul attempt to murder. The fact that Jim Johnson had been very angry with Mr. Fontaine, that the persons who ate cream before he was sent to freeze it suffered no sickness, and that he, even when pressed by his wife, persistently refused to touch any of it, and would not allow her to touch any, soon led to his being suspected. The physicians, under advice, kept the supposed cause secret until the would-be poisoner could be arrested. A warrant for his arrest was accordingly issued, but he had sought safety in flight, thinking that he had fully accomplished his devilish work. Active search was made for him, and he was to-day found at Ruffin's depot, living under an assumed name. When arrested he called upon the negroes to rescue him, and, but for the coolness and bravery of the Deputy Sheriff, James Dalton, a serious riot would have taken place. From all the lights that can be obtained on the subject the proofs against Jim Johnson appear well founded, and his work would have been only too well done but for the active measures taken by Dr. Jeff. Scales, a young physician of Reidsville, who, from the first symptoms, discovered poisoning and properly administered the proper antidotes, which in time had the effect of relieving some of the sufferers. The most intense excitement prevails in the community in which the outrage took place, and now, though Johnson's preliminary examination is in progress before a magistrate, he would be lynched but for the law-abiding spirit of the people of North Carolina.

—It is reported that the complete census returns of the United States for 1870 give us these startling statistics of our population:

Men and boys	19 493,665
Women and girls	19,064,806
Surplus of men and boys	428 859

A surplus of 428 859 men and boys is something really startling when it is considered that Adam and Eve, one man and one woman, is the law of the creation. But as in the chapter of accidents there are more fatalities among boys than girls, and more widows than widowers, and more old maids than old bachelors, our surplus of men and boys is in the infantile, and not in the adult population. "So time at last makes all things even."

—Since the terrible death of Edward Streilburger, Saturday, at Columbia, Ohio, his wife has been nearly crazed with grief, and, as if to make her cup of misery overflow, she, last Monday night, by mistake, administered a dose of some strong medicine to her little babe that killed it in two hours. The father and child were both buried in one grave.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 461 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 461 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

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No. 186 West Madison street corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skillful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 7 to 10 p. m.

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HENRY L. GAY, 13 and 14 Central Block.
A. L. ROBB, 975 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ashford.
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P. M. PLATT, 859 State st., cor. Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
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M. R. PAGE & CO., 85 s. Green st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 337 Wabash-av.
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JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan-av.
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STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 20 Market st.
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GOODRICH & KERR, 302 West Madison-st.
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THE SYNDICATE.

General Farnsworth, in his speech at St. Charles, took occasion to overhaul Mr. Boutwell's Syndicate operation, and to expose that highly-extolled piece of financiering, whereby some two millions of dollars, over and above the sum authorized by law, was paid to Jay Cooke, Henry Clews, Henry Greenebaum, and other political bankers, for "negotiating" the new five per cent loan.

The history of this famous transaction is substantially as follows: Congress passed a law, at Mr. Boutwell's instance, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a certain amount of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, 4 1-2 per cent, and 4 per cent, and with the proceeds to redeem a corresponding amount of the six per cent bonds known as 5-20's; and limited the amount to be expended in advertising, engraving, printing, and *commissions for negotiating* to one half of 1 per cent of the total amount of new bonds actually issued. Mr. Boutwell had represented to the Financial Committees of Congress that it was perfectly feasible to effect such a loan, and, by way of encouraging bankers at home to exchange their six per cent bonds for fives at par, he had urged Congress to pass a law forcing them to do so under penalty of having the interest on their six per cent bonds arbitrarily stopped. This proposed act of confiscation or repudiation, although strongly advocated by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, failed to pass, and the American banks were not sufficiently charmed with Mr. Boutwell's programme to take any large amount of the five per cent bonds at par. A few of the more timid ones, fearing that another raid upon them might be more successful, did exchange their sixes for fives. But the general scheme drizzled along till the subscriptions stopped entirely.

After some months had elapsed, the Washington despatches suddenly announced that the whole five per cent loan had been taken at par by a "Syndicate," consisting of Jay Cooke & Co.; Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.; Henry Clews & Co.; Clews, Hobicht & Co.; Henry Greenbaum, and other parties unknown. The market price of the five per cent bonds was at that time about 98 1-2 in gold, and great was the astonishment that any class of bankers in their senses should be willing to take them at 100. How a Syndicate could do something that neither Jay Cooke, nor Henry Clews, nor Henry Greenebaum could do except at a heavy loss, was a new problem in finance. A short time afterward it was given out, in the same irresponsible manner, that the Syndicate had deposited the whole amount of money for the new loan in the Treasury. As the loan could only be made for gold, it was deemed remarkable by some that a hundred and thirty millions of coined dollars could be gotten together and handed over to the Treasury in so short a space of time without any perceptible ruffle of the money market. To all outward appearance, there had been no withdrawal of coin from the gold-room of New York, or from the vaults of the Bank of England, or those of the Bank of France, and nobody had observed the fall of that amount of the precious metals from the moon. Still it was confidently alleged that the aforesaid sum had been deposited in the Treasury by the Syndicate.

Of course, so great a mystery could not long remain unexplained. It soon transpired that not a dollar of this gigantic sum had been deposited in the Treasury, but that the Syndicate had given its check for the amount, and that Mr. Boutwell had deposited the check in the First National Bank of Washington (Henry D. Cooke, President), taking as security for the deposit an equal amount of United States bonds. Next, it was confessed that no bonds had been deposited by the Syndicate as security for the check, but that Boutwell held the five per cent bonds (not yet issued) as security. Then it transpired that the interest on these five per cent bonds commenced running from the date of the subscription to the loan, although not a dollar had been invested by them; that they had commenced drawing interest, not on the money which the Government owed to them, but on money which they owed to the Government. This was an achievement in funding which would have been the crowning glory of Wilkins Micawber, if that eminent financier had directed his efforts to public, instead of private, loans.

The mystery was thus cleared up. Of course, if Jay Cooke, Henry Clews, Henry Greenebaum, and the rest of the party who had decorated themselves with the title of Syndicate, could draw interest on the money they owed for a sufficient length of time, they could "fund" a large amount of the debt, and put into their pockets a large commission. The amount they actually received (over and above the amount authorized by law) was estimated at $1,900,000. Mr. Farnsworth says that they received a considerably larger sum, because they drew interest on their bogus checks for a longer period than three months. This affair was made the subject of an investigation by the Committee of Ways and Means, and all the above-mentioned facts were brought out; but the transaction was deliberately whitewashed by a majority of the Committee, on the ground that the Secretary of the Treasury had a right to put the public money in banks which were "designated depositories," and that the Secretary had the right to designate such depositories. One section of the Funding law declared that the Secretary should not at any time increase the total amount of the public debt. Yet he did increase it by the sum of $130,000,000 for a period of three months, by paying interest for that period of time on two sets of bonds. The Committee got over this transparent violation of law by saying that the law must be so construed that it could be executed, and that it was impossible to execute it—that is, to negotiate the new loan—without paying the double interest!

The reader can see that, under such an interpretation, the Government may pay double interest not merely for three months, but for three years, on any sum the Secretary pleases within the whole amount of the loan (which was, we believe, six hundred millions), to any political bankers who may happen to possess the favor of the Secretary. We discover now that Henry D. Cooke is officiating as collector of assessments on office-holders for political purposes, Henry Clews is hard at work getting up Grant meetings in New York, and Henry Greenebaum figures as Elector-at-Large on the Grant ticket in Illinois. We think they can afford to.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Partisan zeal was sure to raise the cry of fraud, whichever way the North Carolina election went. No doubt, many exaggerated charges have been made. The full returns give the Administration candidate, Caldwell, between 1,000 and 1,500 majority. Sufficient time has elapsed to survey the situation calmly. As the result of such a survey, we find the following facts tending to prove fraud:

1. The registration, receiving, and *counting* of votes were in the hands of the men whose thefts increased the State debt from $12,000,000 to $34,000,000. It is idle to argue that such men would not use any means to keep their power to plunder.

2. The colored vote, by rights 76,000 strong, was hopelessly ignorant and largely corrupt. Very few Southern negroes are able to give their age, so that boys of 18 and upwards might be readily registered. It is almost impossible to identify negro repeaters, or to prevent their registering under a dozen different names. South Carolina votes could be easily got by the hundred. Finally, the negroes, having no knowledge of the nature of the right of suffrage, had no scruples in cheating for the sake, as many of them were taught, of preserving their freedom.

3. Terrorism was easily brought to bear,—on the whites, by means of hundreds of suspended indictments; on the blacks, by means of the savagery excited by the incendiary harangues of Boutwell and his imitators.

4. Pool, Settle, Abbott, and others openly declared that the State should be carried "at whatever cost." United States Marshal Carrow has stated, over his own signature, that he drew $214,000 and paid out $225,000 in the fifteen months preceding the election. When the corresponding expenses have been hitherto $5,000 a year, and when, by Boutwell's official report, the whole "Judiciary" expenses of the thirty-seven States and twelve Territories are but $3,000,000 a year, it is plain that one-twelfth of that sum cannot have been legitimately spent in one State in fifteen months.

5. The returns from almost all places on the line of railroads or telegraphs showed gains for Merrimon. The returns from the backwoods, where cheating was easier, showed gains for Caldwell. Nevertheless, in order to elect him, those returns were sent in from two to four times. Each time the Administration majority became larger, until at last Merrimon's gains were conquered.

6. Many irregularities have already been proved. The law requires that the Sheriff of each county should publicly announce, within a certain time, the results of the election there. In a contested election, the last Legislature threw out the vote of Granville County, because this provision had not been complied with. The same ruling now would exclude Granville County again, and also Craven County. The two gave Caldwell 2,141 majority. In Warren County, which is officially reported to have given Caldwell 1,273 majority, the ballot-boxes were taken, in violation of law, to a private house, and the result not announced until the next day. In New Hanover County, in which Caldwell's official majority is 1,342, the registration lists were kept open during the election, in violation of law. This allowed, of course, unlimited repeating. The following is an instructive table:

Counties.	Voters, by census of 1870.	Votes cast in 1872.
Bladen	2,610	2,656
Cumberland	3,352	3,773
Duplin	2,919	3,485
Franklin	2,270	2,635
Halifax	4,485	5,307
(The Halifax registration-books are "lost.")		
Lenoir	2,081	2,364
Northampton	2,901	3,135
Robeson	3,043	3,214
Sampson	2,986	3,131
Totals	26,557	29,950

This increase of 3,393 votes can be explained only on the hypothesis of illegal voting.

We submit that these five reasons establish *prima facie* evidence of fraud. There may have been cheating by the other parties as well. A searching investigation will reveal the truth on both sides. The first duty of the Legislature—which meets the first Thursday in November—is to canvass the returns and declare the election of the successful candidate. If even the few instances of fraud we have noticed are sustained by investigation, this will result in the election of Merrimon.

THE ARKANSAS OUTRAGES.

The fact that Arkansas must be lost to the Grant party, next November, unless some desperate means are resorted to, has induced the Clayton Ring to concoct a diabolical plan to coerce the people of Arkansas into support of Grant and the retention of the present carpet-baggers in office. This Ring is made up of Clayton, who went to the Senate by frauds; Acting Governor Hadley, who became Governor by the same corrupt bargain which sent Clayton to the Senate; and the officials of Pope County, including the Sheriff, County Clerk, Superintendent of Schools, one or two Clerks of other counties, and their mob of followers, made up of the worst characters in that part of Arkansas. The plot which these men devised is exposed in full detail in a letter from Little Rock to the New York *Tribune*, and is substantially as follows: The Clayton Ring went into Pope County, where the settlements are far apart and Lynch law is the usual means of adjudication, and, by a series of shrewd manœuvres, commenced to create an alarm, by giving out the impression that the county was infested with Ku-Klux, and, on the pretext that a Deputy Sheriff had been fired upon by some member of the Ku-Klux Klan in ambush,—which statement was refuted utterly by the only witness introduced by the Deputy,—commenced a series of diabolical outrages, with the intention of confirming this impression and placing this county and others under martial law, and thus intimidating unoffending people, and preventing them from voting against the Ring. On the 4th of July, the gang met and arranged their plot. On the 5th, the Deputy Sheriff, Williams, pretended to have been shot at near Dover, and a few days after came back with a posse and arrested a family named Hale, living miles away from the locality of the alleged shooting. Having placed the family in jail, the posse then commenced arresting numerous others without warrant and without informing them of the charges against them. Subsequently, the Circuit Judge, a tool of Clayton's, gave orders for the removal of four of the prisoners to another county. The posse accompanied them, and, while on the road, a pretended attempt was arranged by a portion of the posse, concealed in ambush, to rescue the prisoners, and this was made the pretext for the murder of the prisoners by the rest of the gang. This fiendish outrage was immediately followed by a series of depredations by the "militia," so-called, who broke into and entered private houses in the night, broke up the schools, promulgated the most direful threats, and carried off property. The result has been that families have been driven from their homes into the woods; merchants are moving their stocks out of the county; business is suspended; crops neglected, and there is very general suffering among people who are unoffending and innocent of any provocation for such cruel treatment.

In its immediate effects the plot failed, for three of the arrested men who escaped being murdered lived to expose the plot and unmask the bogus ambuscade. Upon this information, the Governor promised prominent citizens to have the matter investigated, to disband the militia, and to order the return of the plunder. The prisoners in custody were ordered discharged, but beyond this nothing has been done. No prosecution has been instituted against the murderers, but, instead, arms have been sent them from Little Rock by the Governor, and the State militia is still roaming through Pope and other counties. As yet, the Governor has not dared to proclaim martial law, having been dissuaded therefrom by one of his own creatures, the Circuit Judge; but, if the militia are not restrained from committing further depredations, they will create disturbance enough to furnish a pretext for so doing, and thus intimidate innocent people from voting, keep the Clayton Ring in power, and carry the State for Grant.

This is the story of this dastardly attempt to raise the Ku-Klux cry in the political campaign, and carry the State for the Administration by terrorism. The recital will shock the feelings of every honest man. While the plot has miscarried for the present, it was none the less fiendish in design and cruel in execution. In most of the Southern States, the carpet-baggers have carried out their designs by frauds, forgeries, and corruption. In Arkansas, they have not hesitated at murder, pillage, and open defiance of law. Convicted of crimes by irrefragable testimony, they have been allowed to go unpunished by convenient Courts, and are still allowed to roam at large in pursuance of their purpose to control the elections and retain their places. Making all allowances for the rough dispositions of men living in the sparse settlements of Arkansas, the free and easy character of the Courts, and the crude ideas of justice prevailing in that State, where Judge Lynch most usually holds court, there is still enough left to shock the sensibilities of all moral people at the atrocities of carpet-bag rule in the South, and the enormities it is capable of perpetrating, rather than lose its ill-gotten power.

Mr. Greeley's remarks at Portland define, with a directness and frankness that must be satisfactory to the most critical reader, his exact position toward the Democratic and Southern voters who have tendered him their support. He has never been asked by any Democrat, and, of course, has never given to any person any promise, to make any appointment, or to do any other thing, in consideration of any support he may receive, other than his published pledge to treat all who unite in the support of the Cincinnati principles and candidates upon a perfect equality, as members of the Liberal party, and co-workers in the one cause of Peace and Reform. No Southern man has ever hinted to him a desire for his co-operation in any policy of paying the Rebel debt, or pensioning the Rebel soldiers, even as a remote possibility. The South desires a release from carpet-bag rule so far as it is promoted by Federal force or influence, and this is all. In this policy he will aid them with all his might. Not that he doubts that Ku-Klux or reactionary violence in the South must be punished if it occurs. But he believes a policy of justice, reconciliation, and fraternity will go far to prevent its occurrence. He denounces the robberies in the South as on a par with those of Tammany in their infamy, while they are greater in amount and meaner in their turpitude, as Tammany stole from the rich, while the carpet-bag officers, Bullock and the like, have filched from the suffering and afflicted poor. These statements are as timely and fitting as the other utterances of Mr. Greeley since his nomination.

General Farnsworth's point illustrating how Presidential messages are made under this Administration will attract much attention. Finding in the message a recommendation that Congress should authorize Governor Bullock, of Georgia, (since a defaulter and a fugitive in Canada) to reconstruct the Legislature by turning out most of the whites, so as to leave only the blacks, whom Bullock could use to suit himself, Farnsworth doubted the power of Congress to do what the President asked. He says:

> I went up to the President and said, "Mr. President, I find a passage in your message here which I do not quite understand. Will you be good enough to explain to me what you mean by it?" and I read him the passage I have read to you. The President took his cigar out of his mouth, after a deliberate whiff or two, and looked it over, and answers me thus: "Well, I really cannot say exactly what that does mean. MORTON PUT THAT IN." [Great laughter.] Morton put that in! The Constitution of the United States provides that the President shall annually deliver to the Congress his message, with such recommendations as he may make; but Morton put that in! I did not pursue my inquiry in that quarter any further, nor did I go to Morton to ask him what he meant, for I did not recognize his right to send his recommendations to Congress through a message of the President of the United States.

It would be curious to have an analysis of one of Grant's messages, and find out exactly what Morton, Cameron, Murphy, Chandler, or Conkling "put in."

We have still one more message to come from President Grant, and, in justice to the facts thus revealed by General Farnsworth, Congress ought to appoint a Committee of Inquiry to ascertain how much of each message the President can explain, and how much "Morton put in."

It was only a short time ago that the "country was electrified" by the appearance of a call in the Grant organs, rallying the soldiers and sailors of the country to the Pittsburgh Convention. It was signed by "a large number of former members of the army and navy," was very enthusiastic and sonorous, and rather touching than otherwise in its devotion to the "Old Flag" and the Grant Administration. An analysis of the list of signers to the call shows that the most of them are in the employment of the Administration on an average salary of $1,500 each. The classification is as follows: Clerks in the Internal Revenue Department, 1; Indian Office, 4; Pension Office, 5; Third Auditor's Office, 1; Land Office, 6; Post Office Department, 9; Patent Office, 1; Census Bureau, 3; Navy Surgeon, 1; Treasury Department, 14; War Department, 1; Capitol Police, 1; general clerks, 5. The inspiration which induced the Bread-and-Butter Brigade to issue their $1,500 call needs no further indication.

In General Farnsworth's speech at St. Charles, we think he gives the President somewhat more credit for aid rendered in paying off the National Debt than he is entitled to. He says:

> Grant has just about as much to do with paying the debt as my friend Barry there or myself. He probably pays a larger tax than we do. I suppose that he pays his tax like any other man; but, aside from that, he has little more to do with paying the debt of the United States than any other man in the United States,—not a bit.

Since the decision by the United States Supreme Court that the salaries of *State* officers are exempt from taxation, the President has inferred that his own salary is also exempt from taxation. He has, therefore, not only discontinued paying any tax on his salary, but has redrawn out of the Treasury the tax previously paid.

Probably General Farnsworth is slow in not discovering that his salary, as a member of Congress, is also exempt from taxation, and so continues to pay the tax. Astute lawyers, however, perceive as many grounds for exempting the salaries of members of Congress as they do for exempting those of the President and other Federal officers. In any event, the fact remains that the President's salary pays no tax under Grant.

The London *Spectator* demands that Great Britain shall conquer and civilize the Valley of the Nile. It says that there are dozens of Indian officers in England, "slowly dying of uselessness, disappointment, and ennui," who would lead "a thousand English ruffians and ten thousand Arab savages to a work of civilizing slaughter." The scheme would not be expensive. It would pay better than the conquest of Hindostan. It would cost many lives; but how, the *Spectator* asks, could they be expended to better purpose? It answers its own question by sneering at the dregs of British cities as men "fit only for manure." To make these dregs fit for something else is a work that dwarfs in glory and difficulty the conquest of a world. When we have civilized civilized lands and Christianized Christendom, it will be plenty of time to transfer our efforts to new fields. Notwithstanding its fierce harangue, the *Spectator* will scarcely arouse the old Berserker spirit. Only human brutes can feel that frenzy; and nowadays they vent it not in battling with men, but in beating women.

Another swindle has been unearthed in New York, and a Grant office-holder is at the bottom of it. The fraud has been discovered in the erection of the Eighteenth Ward Market, and the parties involved are William Haw, Jr., a Custom House politician and President of a Grant Club, and a number of Tweed's men. Among the items mentioned are the payment of $387,000 to Charles Vandervort, the contractor, who agreed to do the work for $75,000; $4,500 paid to Colonel Beeny, Secretary of the Commission, instead of $150, the sum he was entitled to; $17,000 to Garvey, the plasterer, although there is no plastering in the building; $8,000 for stationery; and $160,000 to three of the Commissioners, Haw, Holland, and Moore, not one dollar of which has been accounted for. The city has been swindled a quarter of a million dollars,—a small amount for that city compared with the Tweed and Connolly frauds, but sufficient to indicate the danger of intrusting Custom House politicans with public money.

Queerly enough, the laws of the United States offer a premium on polygamy. They allow the head of a family to pre-empt a homestead. Widows are, therefore, the only women who can do so. But, by the rulings of the Land Department, Mormon mothers, not first wives, are considered as widows. By this decision, while a Gentile can get but one homestead, a sixteen-wived Saint can secure fifteen for his extra spouses besides one for himself. The Mormons are said to have made great use of this privilege. The [illegible] wives may help to settle the Utah problem hereafter. If these feminine pre-emptors can be induced to keep their homesteads in their own hands, they will have something to depend upon when that inevitable day comes, in which their nominal husbands will repudiate their innocent mistresses and cling to their wives.

About 1,000 of the 4,500 shoemakers in Lynn, Mass., are on a strike. They have been supported for some days by a tax of 10 per cent on the earnings of their employed brethren. Now, however, a number of leading manufacturers have combined to refuse work to all members of the Crispin order. This will force almost the whole order, in Lynn, out of employment. The Crispins have $1,500,000 in the city banks. If they neglect this chance of putting co-operation into practice, they will be almost wilfully blind. Their capital must be in great part consumed, whether they try to force their old masters to hire them again, or found a factory for themselves. It is theirs to say which alternative—unproductive or productive consumption—they will take.

Some of the gentlemen who wish to "recognize God" in the Constitution may be pleased to hear that Mr. Chauncey Barns has been nominated for President by a Convention presided over by the "Lord of Hosts." At least, Mr. Barns says so, and disbelievers must run the risk of doubting the new candidate's veracity. If he succeeds, the country is to be remodelled "by rules of virtue, honor, and peace, turning her men-of-war into fishing-smacks for the benefit of the poor." The campaign fund at his disposition is, evidently, not large, since his inability to pay $8 rent has forced him to abandon his headquarters. Contributions will doubtless be acceptable. They may be sent to him at his home in the New Jersey town of Vineland, the home of half-a-dozen good isms, and as many bad ones.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, not satisfied with her vampire-work on Lord Byron, has now commenced upon Mr. Greeley, and, at a reception which she gave at Saratoga, recently, stigmatized him as a man who had "stultified a splendid manhood," and "permitted his enemies to swallow him and blot out his work of a life-time," concluding with the statement that he is "a base, dishonest, truckling, trading politician." This tremendous array of adjectives will not affect the election one way or the other; but it will create the impression among sensible people that Mrs. Stowe, in her latter days, is getting to be a shrew, and presumes, upon a reputation of twenty years ago, to be a common scold with impunity.

The London papers publish full details of the damage done at Antioch by the earthquake of April 3. Of 3,003 houses, only 149 are habitable. Of 1,183 shops, 349 are now standing. There is one mosque left out of forty-one. All the churches, inns, and cafes, and all the factories, with one exception, were destroyed. Of 17,605 people, about 500 were wounded and 500 killed. Up to July 11, the Government, for some inexplicable reason, had forbidden all rebuilding. Unless this embargo is removed, there will be great suffering during the rainy season, which will soon begin.

Duluth, having made miserable failures of all other attempts to force herself into prominence, has gone into the ghost business on a large scale. Other villages may boast of their haunted house or haunted lane, but the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas" proclaims the existence, near by her scanty limits, of a whole lake and whole island, on both of which spirits, black, white, and gray, moan and shriek during daylight, and at night are ever busy with infernal fireworks. In fact, Duluth is inclined to suspect that she has discovered the old, original lake of fire and brimstone.

POLITICAL.

Calendar of elections to be held:

Aug. 22. West Virginia; for a new Constitution, State Officers thereunder, and 3 Congressmen.
Sept. 3. Vermont; Governor, Legislature (United States Senator), and 3 Congressmen.
Sept. 9. Maine; Governor, Legislature, and 5 Congressmen.
Oct. 8. Pennsylvania; Governor, Legislature (United States Senator), and 27 Congressmen.
Oct. 8. Ohio; Secretary of State, 20 Congressmen.
Oct. 8. Indiana; Governor, Legislature (United States Senator), and 13 Congressmen.
Oct. 8. Nebraska; Governor, Legislature, and 1 member of Congress.
Oct. 24. West Virginia; regular election, if new Constitution be rejected Aug. 22.
Nov. 5. Presidential election.

—Congressional nominations: Sixteenth Ohio District, Liberal, Colonel Christian T. Poorman, of Belmont County; Fifth Virginia District, Administration, C. Y. Thomas, of Henry County; Third Texas District, Administration, Andrew J. Evans.

—A Washington letter says the Washingtonians are putting their houses in order for a President who doesn't lie to statesmen, smoke in ladies' faces, or attend receptions when drunk.

—The Detroit *Post* says:

> Chorpenning, the scoundrel who tried to cheat the Government and rob the Treasury, was a Democrat.

We regret to add that Postmaster-General Creswell, who aided and abetted Chorpenning in his attempts to cheat the Government and rob the Treasury, was once a Democrat too.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

—The Missouri Liberal Convention will meet at Jefferson City next week, and the candidates for Governor are: Colonel Norman J. Colman, of St. Louis; General William H. Hatch, of Hannibal; Robert P. C. Wilson, of Platte City; Colonel Joseph L. Stephens, of Booneville, and Major James S. Rollins, of Columbia. It is not unlikely, however, the Convention may go outside of this list for a new man, and several good names are held in reserve for such a contingency.

—The list of recusants from the Grant ranks are pouring in upon us so numerously that we are considering the necessity of limiting the publication of such renunciations to Colonels, Judges of the higher Courts, Postmasters, and Collectors. This may look like "pulling in the gang-plank" before the passengers are "all aboard," but it cannot be helped, if we have to make two trips.—*New Haven Register.*

—George W. Hendee, acting Governor of Vermont in 1870, will be the Administration candidate for Congress, *vice* Smith, in the St. Albans District.

—The Springfield *Republican* says:

> Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is reported as declining to be considered as a candidate for Congress in the Second District. He is the one man in all the State who ought to be its Governor.

—Of course, Robert C. Winthrop goes for Grant. He has been careful these twenty years to keep on the other side from Charles Sumner.

—General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, the eminent Know-Nothing of 1854, has turned up at Buffalo advocating the election of Grant and Wilson. He knows Wilson.

—In the last campaign, Major Will. C. Moreau, of Indiana, was making speeches for Seymour, and the Republican press followed him up with the record of a court-martial by order of, which he was cashiered. Now Moreau is making speeches for Grant, and the truly loyal editors herald him as "that brave soldier who demands that the fruits of victory shall not be frittered away."

—Enoch Emery is not a candidate for Congress in the Peoria District.

—Grant has the support of only two German papers in Wisconsin. Fifteen support Greeley.

—The editor of the DesMoines *Register* is not a candidate for Congress.

—In Michigan the leaders of the revolt from Chandler, and for Reform under Greeley, are: Austin Blair, of Jackson; Charles S. May, Kalamazoo; Jacob Ferris, Grand Rapids; Duncan Stewart, Detroit; Randolph Strickland, St. Johns; J. F. Driggs, East Saginaw; Perry Joslin, late editor of the Saginaw *Enterprise*; Eugene Pringle, Jackson; Jerome Turner, Shiawassee County; Colonel Whitney Jones, Lansing; General A. S. Williams, Detroit.

—The New York *Tribune* has a special telegram from Helena, Aug. 12, that the majority in Montana for Martin Maginnis, Liberal, for Congress, is 300.

PERSONAL.

William Lloyd Garrison is visiting Lake Winnepiscogee for the first time.

—Ex-Governor Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, has retired from journalism.

—General Jacob Ammen, of Cincinnati, has resigned as County Engineer, preparatory to moving out of the State.

—Mrs. General Robert Anderson has arrived in Liverpool and started for Florence, where she will hereafter reside.

—W. M. Evarts is said to give the finest and most expensive social entertainments of any diplomat at Geneva.

—Mrs. Richard Yates now lies prostrated by an illness so dangerous that fears are entertained that she cannot recover.

—Four Cincinnati Judges are bachelors, viz.: Avery, Murdock, Force, and Yaple. These gentlemen may be thankful that our laws are not like those of the old Spartans.

—It is stated from Rome that the Pope, if he lives so long, will raise several prelates to the dignity of Cardinal on the Feast of All Saints, the 1st of November.

—A brother of the Marquis of Lorne is shortly to be married to Miss Claughton, daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop of Rochester, and younger sister of the Hon. Mrs. Anson, of London.

—The Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia, has had sole charge of a church longer than any other Unitarian minister in the United States. He was settled in 1825.

—Mr. Sager, the Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue in Mobile, has renounced the Hebrew faith, embraced Christianity, and united with the Baptists. The change was owing to his study of the New Testament.

—Dickens received over £10,000 for "Little Dorrit." But Douglas Jerrold received only £10 for "Black-Eyed Susan," the most popular drama on the English stage, and died leaving his family without a sixpence.

—A curious petition has been forwarded to the President of the French Republic by one Melaine Forest, washerwoman, who demands a pension because in 1848 she was wounded by a bullet intended for M. Thiers.

—Horace Fairbanks, not satisfied with his donation to the town of St. Johnsbury, Vt., of the Athenæum building, has already commenced the erection of a building adjoining the Athenæum, to be used as a gallery of art. In architectural beauty this building will equal the Athenæum itself.

A Duel in Fordham—All About a Dashing Widow.

From the New York Times, Aug. 13.

On Sunday afternoon, Colonel J. M. Robinson, an Internal Revenue officer, boarding at the Fordham Hotel, and John Cornell, a retired butcher of West Farms, met in Fordham. Colonel Robinson is a widower of 45, and, until recently, had boarded with a dashing widow in Berrian avenue. Trouble arose between the Colonel and his landlady, and he quit her house. It is charged that Cornell created the fuss, and since that time the Colonel and Cornell have been very bitter enemies.

When they met on Sunday, Mr. Cornell jestingly alluded to the widow and said something about having cut the Colonel out. Then Colonel Robinson called Cornell a liar, and Cornell invited the Colonel out to have his nose smashed. The Colonel is a Southern man and dislikes that sort of warfare. He said he was a gentleman, and would settle the difficulty in a gentleman's style. "We will," says the Colonel, "mark off the ground and shoot this affair out."

Cornell accepted the challenge. T. H. Robbins was Cornell's second, and J. D. Armstrong was second for the Colonel. Dr. Richard Shea, of Boston, was surgeon, and Ben. Lawrence referee. The weapons chosen were seven-barrelled navy revolvers. Distance 10 paces, and time 8 p. m. It was arranged that each should draw at the word fire, and advance firing until one or the other fell.

The seconds loaded the weapons and paced the ground off, in rear of the hotel. It so happened that a large willow stood at each end of the ground paced off, and just to the left of each principal.

The preliminaries having been arranged, each telling his friends what to do with his body in case of death, the men met at the appointed hour. They shook hands and took their stand. Each man placed his hand upon his revolver, and the referee counted one, two; before "three" could be pronounced (revolvers in hand) both principals simultaneously dodged behind the willow trees and fired. Colonel Robinson's shot went into the air, and Cornell's went into the ground.

After the smoke had disappeared Cornell stuck his head from behind the tree and shouted: "Say, Colonel, I don't see any use in you and me having any fuss. If you have a mind to treat the crowd, I would just as soon stop shooting."

Colonel. Well, I won't insist on the duel going on if you don't, but I won't treat. I am willing to leave further proceedings to the seconds.

While the seconds conversed, the principals held their positions behind the trees. After a few moments' conference, the seconds decided that if each would open a basket of wine the duel might end there. The duelists gladly acceded to this proposition, stepped from behind the trees, shook hands, invited their friends into the hotel, and produced the wine. The breach is completely healed, and John Cornell and Colonel Robinson were seen riding together yesterday.

IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

NUMBER THREE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July, 1872.

Once more we find ourselves whirling away from Denver, but this time it is over the dainty little railroad that leads southward through the garden of Colorado. This "baby railroad" looks like a Lilliputian affair altogether, as it winds away through mountain, and valley, and plain, a narrow, shining line, in a land of grand altitudes, and magnificent distances. But, like many other small things, it exceeds its promise, and, in prophetic eyes, opens infinite possibilities to the yet unexplored and half-inaccessible portions of this romantic country. It is a fresh experiment in narrow-gauge railways, and aspires to be the "iron backbone of the Continent," running southward to Santa Fe, through the region of the mound-builders, and the crumbling relics of a long-past civilization; crossing the Southern Pacific Road to the Mexican border; and stretching onward, through the land of the palm and the orange, to the old Halls of the Montezumas, nearly 2,000 miles away. It seems to be a pet scheme of enterprising capitalists, opening new commercial facilities at greatly reduced cost, and carrying our Atlantic civilization into the very heart of the Rocky Mountains and the wilds of Mexico.

But narrow gauges and wide gauges, commerce and economy, are speedily forgotten as we take our seats in an elegant car on the same miniature scale, and roll away down the high plateau at the base of the mountains, through the rich Platte Valley. The dead plain recedes behind the lower foot-hills soon after leaving Denver, and the road winds along a picturesque country on the borders of Plum Creek, with green, sunny slopes on the left, and smiling fields on the right, dotted with an occasional ranch, as perhaps an Indian camp fire; while, beyond, tower the brown and rugged cliffs, climbing, range upon range, to the snowy summits which seem to hide themselves in the sky.

As we ascend the divide that separates the head-waters of the Platte and the Arkansas, the hills break into rougher forms,—sometimes surmounted by castellated rocks, sometimes rounded into strong conical piles, and sometimes rising like some huge citadel in the solitudes. The air blows freshly in our faces, and we look out with a curious sense of semi-intoxication from our cool height of eight thousand feet, as we rush past grand cathedral-piles that overhang us like the ruins of some ancient world; past gigantic boulders and distant canons, lying darkly in the mountains-shadows; past miles of country all ablaze with purple, and scarlet, and gold; downward again through the battlemented wonders of Monument Creek, with its strange mysteries of tower and temple, until we touch the plain once more, and stop at last, 76 miles from our starting point, at the infant colony of Colorado Springs.

Here we find ourselves in a state of hopeless bewilderment. We had fondly flattered ourselves that this was our destination, but that much desired haven is an *ignis fatuus* that still flies before us. The "Springs" have taken refuge five miles away, under the name of Manitou, and Colorado Springs is only the nearest railway station, while Colorado City is midway between. But it is greatest in point of size, although least in æsthetic interest, and is a curiosity in its way, from its marvellous growth and grand expectations. One year ago, it had no existence. To-day, it numbers one hundred and fifty-nine houses; has a large hotel, which is constantly crowded to overflowing; two or three churches; nineteen miles of broad irrigating canals, besides lateral ditches; seven miles of trees; four public parks; a newspaper which boasts of Charles Kingsley as an occasional contributor; and several embryo public institutions, that are, as yet, mainly represented by a generous donation of land, and an intention. It lies on Monument Creek, and aims to develop large agricultural resources, commands the trade of the South Park country, and is the *point d'appui* of the immense crowd of tourists which is beginning to throng this life-giving country.

One of the most remarkable features of these new towns is the attention given to matters of taste. Formerly, pioneer-life meant simply a "a place to stay in," and a limited amount of the necessities of existence; but people seem to breathe an æsthetic air in this mountain-region, and lay out their new homes with extensive modern improvements, and a swift promise of all the appendages of luxury and high civilization.

But we are not in search of town-life, and, after spending a few hours at the lively hotel, we step into a carriage, toward evening, and drive away from the railroad past Colorado City, toward the little cleft in the mountains which is destined to be the Saratoga of the West. The new town lies behind us, on the borders of the plain. Before us, the rocky chain curves in a vast semicircle. On the south, rises the graceful and shadowy contour of the most beautiful mountain in all the range. It looks graciously down upon the Cheyenne country, many leagues away, and asserts its exclusive dignity in the less known and vastly less musical name of Chiann. Directly in front, Pike's Peak lifts its giant head into the region of eternal snow, leading away northward in a succession of towering peaks that dwindle only by comparison. On the right, as we enter the little valley, is that wonder of sculpture, and architecture, and color, known as the Garden of the Gods. But we have not time now to examine the colossal masses of red rocks that are tossed about in every direction, like wild monuments of some old-world convulsion; and, driving on past the spacious hotel, which is to be opened in a few days, we cross the *Fontaine qui Bouille*, pass the pavilions of the mineral springs, and stop before a long, low building, which does temporary service for the accommodation of travellers. It might not look especially inviting to the fastidious *habitués* of Newport and Saratoga, but the fresh exhilarating air, the music of falling waters, the lovely valley lying like an emerald in the heart of the mountains, and dotted all over with white tents, has a charm for us beyond any material attraction of velvet and upholstery; and we succeed, with some difficulty, in getting rather primitive accommodations until a vacancy occurs,—vacancy meaning a small room, with bare board walls, rough floor relieved by a bit of faded rag carpet, a mirror about six inches square, and quite innocent of possessing either vanity or envy, and a bed that might have done admirable service for a Roman devotee.

In this rude habitation we find ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country,—judges, artists, *dillitante* writers, ministers, physicians, fashionable, white-faced women, young girls with telltale roses and bright eyes, men bowed and emaciated with disease or broken with care, ambitious tourists, and invalids of all ages and climes,—an ever-changing crowd,—some taking time by the forelock, and others just lingering on the confines of the last sleep. The majority seem to be in search of the grand elixir of life; and, as you watch the pale-faced group that pass to and fro from the springs, luxuriating in the pure, breezy air that comes down from the mountain-tops, you feel very much as if you had wandered into the Paradise of the invalid. Here and there, among the pale loungers, you meet the broad-shoulders and clear eyes of an early pioneer, who has braved the dangers and hardships of the wilderness, talks of his Indian scalp with something of the red man's pride, sneers at the delicate hand of the fastidious visitor, and awaits only an opportunity to push on farther beyond the advancing wave of civilization with which he has no sympathy, and which weighs upon him with a certain sense of restraint and oppression.

This charming nook in the mountains has been christened Manitou, from the far-famed soda-spring that bubbles out of the rocks, and is regarded by the Indian with a certain awe, as the abode of a spirit. There is a pretty little legend, to the effect that, many centuries ago, when the red man was lord of the Continent, two hunters met to quench their thirst at the same fountain. Some question of precedence arose, and, while the more successful warrior stooped to drink the sparkling water, his jealous rival sprang upon him, and held his head down until he fell forward dead. Startled at his own bold deed, the murderer drew forth the body and laid it aside, when suddenly the water boiled up violently, and a vapory cloud circled out and assumed the form of an aged Indian, with snowy hair and venerable beard, who uttered a terrific curse upon the tribe of the murderer, and, seizing a heavy war-club, dashed out his brains and cast him into the spring, which has remained rank and nauseous to this day. But, to perpetuate the memory of the dead warrior, he struck with the same club a large, flat rock which overhung the stream, and it immediately opened into a round, clear basin, from which bubbled up a sparkling fountain, that was ever after called the Manitou. There the Indians knelt as before the Great Spirit, and left their votive offerings. Early travellers speak of finding it filled with beads and wampum, pieces of red cloth, and knives, while the trees around it were hung with deer-skin and moccasins, and the ground bore traces of the recent war-dance. Near by is a sulphur spring, which is probably the one that rests under a curse; and others are scattered around, in different directions,—some strongly impregnated with iron, others with soda and magnesia and a trace of other minerals, but most of them bubbling violently with the carbonic acid gas that jets from the rock, giving the water a peculiarly sharp and pungent, but highly agreeable, flavor. It is said to resemble strongly the famous seltzer water, and the well-known springs at Ems, that attract so many invalids from all parts of the world.

A more lovely spot than this little valley, for a summer resort for tourists and invalids, can scarcely be conceived. Even now the prophesy made by Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, less than a decade ago, is fulfilled. The whistle of the engine has already sent its echoes through these vast solitudes, and groups of cultured men and women sit upon the low piazza, discussing grave questions of art and science, and politics, while they take a new lease of life in the pure air that "floats down from the snow-peaks." But the main topic is the ever-varying grandeur of scenery that bursts upon the tired eyes of the dwellers in cities and plains, like a fresh revelation of Deity. Not even the traditional advertisement that perches itself boldly upon some conspicuous height, can yet vulgarize a spot so innately consecrated to Nature's deepest mysteries. We seem to be shut out, by some delicate and invincible barrier, from the every-day world. The last glimpse of the silent ocean of land over which we have travelled so long is hidden by low hills. On every other side we are completely girdled by mountains, and the stern and rugged summit of Pike's Peak keeps guard over them all. You see, high on its gigantic breast, dark

> With strong barrenness, a shining speck
> Bright as a sunbeam sleeping, till a shower
> Brush it away, or cloud pass over it.

But the "sunbeam sleeping" is only the shining whiteness of everlasting snows.

Only a few steps away a rocky canon winds into the heart of a mountain, the further end of which we have never yet had the courage to explore. Just beyond us, and one of our favorite morning walks, is the famous Ute Pass, winding along the *Fontaine qui Bouille*, which, half a mile away, dashes over the rocks at a height of seventy or eighty feet, and rushes on, in a foaming torrent, down the canon and into the plain. The South Park road has been blasted out of these rocks, and, as you stand by the waterfall, immense ledges tower above you on one side, while the stream foams through the rocky chasm far below you, on the other.

Coming back from the wild glen to the valley, with its wealth of flowers and vines, I cannot help recalling the beautiful lines of Wordsworth:

> Full many a spot
> Of hidden beauty have I chanced to espy
> Among the mountains; never one like this:
> So lonesome, and so perfectly secure;
> In rugged arms how soft it seems to lie,
> How tenderly protected! Far and near
> We have an image of the pristine earth,
> The planet in its nakedness; were this
> Man's only dwelling, sole-appointed seat,
> First, last, and single in the breathing world,
> It could not be more quiet; peace is here
> Or nowhere; days unruffled by the gale
> Of public news or private; years that pass
> Forgetfully; uncalled upon to pay
> The common penalties of mortal life,
> Sickness, or accident, or grief, or pain.

Perhaps the last part of the picture can never apply again, if it has not already ceased to be literally true, for the workman's hammer is fast driving out the peaceful spirit of the vale, and another year will probably see the shady nooks alive with beauty and fashion, and the sweetest charm of the sheltered spot gone for ever.

The evening after our arrival we were present at the first great wedding in Manitou. It was to be a very quiet affair, and only began to be whispered about late in the afternoon. But the guests, with the ready sympathy that usually manifests itself at such a place and time, set themselves at once to decorating the bare little parlor into something like unison with the spirit of the occasion. Large bouquets were gathered from the valley, and many a bush was robbed of its hanging clusters of wild clematis to grace the low, rude room. With a twist or two, our artist transformed them into wreaths and festoons, that half concealed the bare walls, and gave an air of taste to the rather primitive roughness of our temporary abode. The ceremony was performed by a clergyman from a distant city, who is rusticating in a camp near by; and the guests, gathered from the far corners of the country, improvised a little semblance of festivity. But good old Puritan hours prevailed, for even fashion seems to have left its dissipation and frivolities behind, and donned country habits, as well as country dress, in this secluded place. At 10 o'clock the lights were out, and silence rested upon the valley, broken only by the cool dash of the waterfall, and a light breeze that swept down the mountain and rustled among the tree-tops.

One of the most novel features of this far-away spot is the tent-life that seems to be so popular, among both invalids and tourists. Every morning a fresh white dot on the green hill-side announces some new-comer to take the place of those who daily

> Fold their tents like the Arabs,
> And silently steal away.

People of every rank and grade lie down nightly under the stars, or with only the slim canvas between. Just now, not a dozen yards away, is a camp of seven boys, delicately-reared sons of New York millionaires, travelling under the care of a Professor. They have learned to "rough it" in the truest sense, entering, with evident zest, into the details of their simple *menage*, spreading their primitive table, washing their tin dishes, and lounging around the evening camp-fire in hunting-shirt and slouched hat, as easily as if they had been "to the manner born." It is an experience not likely to be forgotten, and must infuse a new element of vigor into that hot-house life which is turning so many city-bred gentlemen into effeminate sybarites and aimless pleasure-seekers.

A. B. G.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

Peoria papers complain that grass and weeds grow on the pavements.

—The Chicago, Decatur & St. Louis Railroad is progressing. Wait a little longer, and we will have nine railroads running to this city.—*Decatur Magnet.*

—We learn that the Hon. William Cary contemplates taking a trip shortly to Northern Texas, with a possibility that he may settle there permanently. Mrs. Cary left on Monday evening's train, to visit her friends in the State of Maine.—*Galena Gazette.*

WISCONSIN.

Nearly eight miles of water-pipe have been laid in Milwaukee.

—The first cargo of Michigan peaches (1,900 baskets) reached Milwaukee on Wednesday.

—The value of manufactured products at Racine, the past year, was $4,282,705.

—Never, since the Thayers were hung, has anything agitated Green Bay Republican circles equal to the question of who shall be appointed to the vacant Postmastership of this city.—*Advocate.*

IOWA.

Now that the rivalry has commenced between the packet-boats, racing has also commenced.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—William Graves, the only support of a widowed mother, accidentally shot and killed himself, near Cedar Falls, Monday.

—Professor James E. Harlan leaves Cedar Rapids to become Superintendent of Schools at Sterling, Ill.

—The interior of the Bishop's church is ready for the painters, who commence work to-day. The stained-glass windows are to be shipped from New York this week, and will arrive here in about ten days.—*Davenport Gazette.*

MICHIGAN.

The mill of Torrent & Arms, at Muskegon, was burned last Monday night. Loss, $100,000.

—Several of the Lake Superior delegates to the Michigan State Republican Convention were relieved of their gold watches, by an adroit thief, at a hotel in Appleton, Wis., on their way home.

KANSAS.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has made arrangements to ship 80,000 head of cattle from Ellsworth this season.

—Mrs. Hattie Wilder, of Wyandotte, unthinkingly put a needle-gun cartridge in the place of a pin in one of the old-style bedsteads, and drove it in point foremost with a hammer. Of course it exploded, and the brass part, flying back, divided in three pieces, and struck her about the chin. The butt-end cut from the centre of the chin down, and lodged about the collar-bone, while the other two pieces plowed their way, one on each side of the chin, cutting deep but not dangerous gashes.

CALIFORNIA.

Milton S. Latham, manager of the London & San Francisco Bank, has purchased, for $125,000, a site on California street, San Francisco, for an elegant banking-house.

—There is a schism in the Third Congregational Church, San Francisco, over the question of Chinese equality in membership, and the Rev. W. C. Pond has resigned the pastorate, refusing to be as exclusive as a majority of his people demand.

—The Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., of Sacramento, will become a gold-note bank; and preliminary steps have been taken for banks of this character in several of the large towns in the State.

—The San Francisco Committee of One Hundred have employed engineers who report that a bridge of a double track of preserved wood, with stone piers, could be constructed for $4,753,375, from Alameda Point to Rolling Mill Point.

—It will be a great relief to the public to learn that the story of the San Jose *Mercury*, to the effect that the *trichina spiralis* had been discovered by a gentleman of that city in a Chicago ham, turns out to be a mistake.—*San Francisco Call, Aug. 9.*

—The decision of the State Board of Equalization, striking off from the assessment list the money on deposit with and loaned out by Savings Banks, takes off $50,000,000 from the amount enrolled by the Assessor.

—Cæsar McClendon, a freedman of Monroe County, Miss., brought the first bale of new cotton to Aberdeen in 1870. This year his wife brought him a son, and he has named it Horace Greeley. All this shows what Cæsar knows about farming and things.

—A Bridgeport lady remained too long on a train to kiss a female friend, and trying to get off after it had started, was thrown violently on her face. "If ever I kiss anybody again!" said she, vengefully, as she arose, "any woman, at least!" she thoughtfully added.

—A young gentleman of Morristown, N. J., was playing at hay-making with a rural Maud Muller, and rather liked it until a swarm of yellow jackets crawled up his nankeen trousers. Maud laughed heartily at the Irish jig he danced, until she got "some of it in her'n."

—Ten thousand loads of gravel have been deposited on a piece of road in Pittsfield, Mass., four rods in length, and, as fast as it is put on, from some unexplained reason, it settles below the level of the road. The place was formerly a marsh, and the adjacent sides rise as the road itself settles.

IOWA.

Address to the Democratic and Liberal State Committees.

To the People of Iowa:

Fellow Citizens: Our country is now involved in a great political, though bloodless revolution. The people are in open revolt against corruption and tyranny under the guise of law. Nearly four years of misrule have brought the Nation to the verge of bankruptcy, and the time has come in our public affairs when men of all political parties are carefully and conscientiously considering whether they shall any longer regard their fealty to the partyas paramount to their duty to their country. As the chosen representative of two great political elements of Iowa, we deem it our duty, in the present crisis, to address to the people of the State some of the most cogent reasons for a change in the administration of our State and National affairs.

General Grant was elected President upon the pledge and the platform of Peace, Economy, Honesty of Administration, Impartial Suffrage, and Universal Amnesty. His Administration has been tried, and with what results? Let his history, as written in the past three years and a half, determine.

He called to his Cabinet men wholly inexperienced in public affairs,—men who owed their high stations to the personal attachments of the President, and not to reasons of state. He dismissed them through caprice, and supplied their places with men of ordinary capacity and inexperience, to whom were intrusted the affairs of a great nation.

Fickle in the choice of his constitutional advisers, unstable and uncertain in their retention, the President has debased his high place to the low grade of an office-brokerage, and a Personal Government,—an absolute monarch in all but the name and the hereditary character. He has surrounded himself with men who have contributed, through their exalted stations and pecuniary and corrupt influences, to debauch public morals, and to discredit and question the motives of those who honestly seek Reform and Reconciliation.

He has shown by indubitable proofs that his personal and private transactions are managed with the same disregard of principle as his public administration. He has sought, by the offer of patronage, to seduce Senators and other public men, and to quiet their opposition to his unlawful projects of annexation.

His subordinates, with his knowledge and permission, have subsidized and muzzled a large portion of the newspaper-press,—the most effective opponents of public opinion in advance of the ballot itself.

His Cabinet officers, with his knowledge, have openly squandered the public money.

He has abused his office by permitting the sale of arms from the public arsenals to one great friendly Power to be used against another, in palpable violation of international law.

He has usurped the war-powers of Congress to menace a sister Republic, in order to force the annexation of territory which our people did not want.

He demanded from Congress the renewal of the Bayonet law, by which, in time of profound peace, he could, by his own will, in any State, suspend the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*.

He has, for half of the time in each year of his Administration, to engage in frivolous occupations, neglected the public business.

He has unlawfully interfered with the domestic affairs of the respective States by sending his entire Cabinet from their official posts of duty to control State elections, and to intimidate the people, or corrupt them with money surreptitiously taken from the Public Treasury.

He has employed the public vessels to assist in disorganizing State Legislatures known to be opposed to his Administration and to his corrupt adherents.

He has jealously attempted to degrade distinguished officers of the army and navy, who might in some way lay claim to a portion of the military laurels which adorn his brow.

He has appointed to office, at home and abroad, his own relatives, who, by their immoral conduct and political corruption, have disgraced their country and robbed the people.

He has forfeited the confidence of many distinguished men in all avenues of life, who looked at the beginning of his Administration as the harbinger of honesty and peace.

He has taken into confidence those whose highest aim is to put themselves and retainers in power, in defiance and contrary to the will of the people. He has selected as advisers those who occupy seats in the United States Senate through bribery.

He has attempted to obscure his mal-Administration by misleading the people in regard to the public debt.

He has kept the financial condition of the country prostrate, and at the will and mercy of a mercenary combination at the money centres of the Republic, by the useless, extravagant, and criminal hoarding, in the vaults of the Treasury, of more than one hundred millions of dollars in gold.

He has increased the public debt by the payment of large sums in interest to a Syndicate upon great loans, long before the proceeds thereof were paid into the Treasury.

He had arrogated to himself praise for the reduction of taxation, when, whatever reduction took place, was the work of Congress, impelled by the clamors of the overburdened and tax-ridden people.

He has recommended Reform in the Civil Service, but has thwarted reform in that department of the Government by retaining in office and in confidence relatives, personal and military friends, who are well known and notorious plunderers of the public purse.

He has instigated his adherents in the United States Senate to report that it is not contrary to public morals to accept bribes, though contrary to law.

He has sought to disgrace and degrade every Senator and every Representative in Congress who has questioned his policy of Administration, or who has honestly remonstrated against the abuses which characterize and denote his civil career.

He has menaced the civil authority of the Nation by constituting shoulder-strapped military staff officers the only channel of communication of the Executive with the Legislative branch of the Government.

He has debased and destroyed the personal and official independence of the National Judiciary, by the arbitrary appointment of Judges, who accepted the position for the express purpose of carrying out the will of the President.

He has appointed to and still retains in office important Federal officers, who corruptly obtained seats in Congress, and whom Congress refused to recognize as the lawfully-chosen Representatives of the people.

He has abused the pardoning power by setting at liberty persons whom he knew were guilty of heinous offences, for no other reason than that they possessed political influence at home.

He brought the country to the brink of a foreign war by blundering instructions given to our agents abroad, and, by stubborn persistency, has insisted upon absurd demands, finally refused by an impartial tribunal, composed of the representatives of disinterested foreign Powers.

He has suffered American citizens to languish in foreign prisons, and permitted the confiscation of their property, without an earnest protest against the outrage.

He has not only permitted the domestic Civil Administration to be managed by inferior subordinates and clerks in the mercenary absence of the Heads of Departments, but he has allowed large numbers of the chiefs of our Diplomatic Corps to remain at home, engaged in private business, when the exigencies of the public affairs required their presence at the Courts to which they had been accredited. He has allowed, without protest, important Foreign Missions to be compromised by their incumbents lending their names and other influence to questionable speculations.

He has given his influence to schemes by which hundreds of millions of acres of the public lands have passed into the hands of gigantic and oppressive corporations.

He has been the occasion of open, public affront from a great and powerful nation of Europe,—the only real friend the Republic had in its distress.

He is the acknowledged standard-bearer of a party whose policy is to foster capital at the expense of labor,—to subsidize profitable manufactures at the cost of every other industrial pursuit.

He has approved of a plan by which the patronage of the Federal Government—now greatly abused—will be infinitely increased, and the corrupt influences of which now blacken our political history.

He has steadily pursued a course of Centralization which threatens the total destruction of the atomic relation of the States of the Union. He has multiplied his adherents in the several States by the division of the public money in the creation of an army of men in the Secret Service, whose only employment is electioneering for their master.

He has contributed by all the influences of his name and of his Administration, to increase the debts of the States under carpet-bag rule, more than two hundred millions of dollars.

His acknowledged representatives in the Southern States are the instruments of violence and outrage upon those who are opposed to his Administration.

He is the willing instrument of a corrupt ring—the servant of a cabal—whose only object is to plunder the people.

For these and for other reasons that have become a part of the political history of the country, we appeal to the sober, impartial judgment of the people of this young and energetic State, to repel at the ballot-box the claims and pretensions of a Cæsarism destructive to personal liberty, and subversive of the rights, duties, and interests of the States as members of the Union.

The political paralysis which has affected our National Administration reaches into the management of our State affairs, and compromises and debilitates our local officers. We have only to look at our county administrations, conducted by those adhering to the political fortunes of the President, to witness a demoralization appalling and degrading. The remedy is in independent thought and action. It is by throwing off the yoke and trammels of party, and in November declaring at the polls that this is a Government of the People, by the People, for the People.

JOHN P. IRISH,
Ch'n Democratic State Central Committee.
JOHN H. KEATLEY,
Ch'n Liberal Republican State Central Com.
Aug. 3, 1872.

IOWA.

...the Democratic and ...State Committees.

...Iowa:

...ss: Our country is now in ...reat political, though bloodless ... The people are in open revolt ...ption and tyranny under the ... Nearly four years of misrule ...t the Nation to the verge of ...and the time has come in our ...when men of all political par...fully and conscientiously con...her they shall any longer re...lty to the party as paramount ...ty to their country. As the ...entative of two great political ...Iowa, we deem it our duty, in ...risis, to address to the people ...some of the most cogent reasons ...in the administration of our ...ional affairs.

...ant was elected President upon ...d the platform of Peace, Econ...y of Administration, Impartial ...Universal Amnesty. His Ad... has been tried, and with what ...his history, as written in the ...ers and a half, determine. ...his Cabinet men wholly inex...public affairs,—men who owed ...tions to the personal attach...President, and not to reasons of ...missed them through caprice, ...their places with men of ordi...y and inexperience, to whom ...d the affairs of a great nation, ...he choice of his constitutional ...stable and uncertain in their re... President has debased his high ...grade of an office-brokerage, ...nal Government,—an absolute ...l but the name and the heredita... He has surrounded himself with ...ave contributed, through their ...ons and pecuniary and corrupt ...o debauch public morals, and to ...quation the motives of those ...y seek Reform and Reconcilia...

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JOHN P. IRISH, ...tic State Central Committee.

JOHN H. KEATLEY, ...epublican State Central Com.

"WHERE'S WALLACE?"

That Gentleman Appears and Answers the Question in Person.

He Asserts that He Has Been Grossly Maligned by His Recent Partners.

His Version of the Affair as Given to a Tribune Reporter.

The question "Where is Wallace?" which was propounded by the newspapers the other day, has been answered by Mr Wallace himself, he having returned to Chicago yesterday morning. He asserts that there is no foundation whatever for the charge that he absconded with between $12,000 and $15,000 belonging to Staley & Co., and had no idea that he was suspected of being a defaulter until he read the account of his disappearance in the Chicago papers. The accusations against him are of a serious nature, involving his commercial and private reputation, and knowing that there are always two sides to a question, a TRIBUNE reporter called on him, at his residence, No. 1199 Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon, to hear his explanation. He was lying on a sofa in the parlor, seemingly indisposed, and in reply to a question as to what was the matter, said he had been suffering from cholera morbus and had not fully recovered. Mr. Wallace having given his assent to be cross-examined, the reporter proceeded to interview him, with this result:

R. You have answered the interrogatory "Where is Wallace?" by returning to Chicago?

W. Yes, I have.

R. What have you to say in explanation of the serious charges preferred against you by Staley & Co.?

W. There is no truth in any of them—not the slightest.

R. What was your object in going away from Chicago?

W. My intention, when I left home, was to go up on the Northwestern Railroad to solicit and order change of shipments of my customers, whom I had procured for the house of H. M. Staley & Co.

R. Had you dissolved co-partnership with them?

W. Yes, last Saturday; and I was going up to change the shipments and make arrangements to have the grain come to me, as I intended to continue in the business.

R. Had you had any difficulty with Staley & Co.?

W. Yes, we had dissolved, the dissolution was published in the papers.

R. What occasioned the dissolution?

W. It was necessary to have more money to carry the business, and I did not have it. The losses of the firm during the last two or three weeks, on account of the corners in grain, had brought things down pretty close, and they needed money, and I didn't possess it.

R. Had you any money in the concern?

W. Yes; but the firm's losses absorbed it all. The $7,000 mentioned in the papers belonged to my wife. Neither Mr. Tuttle nor Staley had any money in the concern to their credit; Yes, Staley had $1,500 to his credit; but there was no capital to the credit of the other partners.

R. How came you to become a member of the firm?

W. It was at their solicitation. I was in the Manufacturers' National Bank, and had an opportunity to influence business for a commission house, and I threw it into their hands; and they needing more money to carry on their business, solicited me to become a partner in the concern.

R. Is it true that you drew checks for $100, and put down $50 on the stubs?

W. I did nothing of the kind. That occurred, if it has occurred, since I left. I have not been to the bank or the office since Saturday. I saw it so stated in the paper. I deny it, of course, because nearly all the checks were drawn by our bookkeeper. I usually signed them. Such a thing may have occurred; if it did, the cash of the office would show over. That business was always done by the bookkeeper. I very seldom drew checks. We were in the habit of drawing checks in blank and trusting them to our men who had to go to the elevators to pay freight. I would sign the checks, and they would fill them out. We were in the habit of doing that almost daily.

R. Did you have exclusive control of the finances of the firm?

W. No; I did not.

R. Who had?

W. Mr. Tuttle had just as much to do with it as I had. If he was in the office, and wanted to draw a check, he did the same as I did. I took care of the correspondence and built up the business. When I went into the business, they were not doing enough to pay; their business was very light; they had not received a car load of grain of any account for three weeks, and made but very few transactions on 'Change. I worked up the business for the house, and have got a great many shippers.

R. Did you use a private check-book?

W. I had none. Speaking of private check-books—when the banks called for margins on grain, we thought it was better to open an account with the Corn Exchange National Bank. I went over, and opened an account myself in the name of H. M. Staley & Co. They had no large check books, and they gave me a check book in the shape of a pass-book. I took it, and showed it to Mr. Tuttle on 'Change, and he went and got one; so if either of us were called on for margins we could check on that bank. I had no private check-book only in that way. It was in the office, generally. When I went on 'Change, I carried it in my pocket so as to make out a check for margins instead of being obliged to go back to the office.

R. Did you ever admit appropriating certain sums, and say that you valued your reputation more than all the money of the firm, and would return what you had taken?

W. Nothing of the kind. I never had any such conversation with the bookkeeper.

R. Did you ever "beat" any country customers?

W. No, sir; instead of beating them I procured every customer the house has. Doing business as I was, and being a member of the Board of Trade, to do such a thing as that, and attempt to make a living on 'Change, as I intended, would be absurd. The idea of saying that I intended to go and beat, when the fact was that I continued right on in business there, is evidence of its falsity. Tuttle and Staley both knew on Saturday evening of my intention to go out on the Northwestern Road. They knew it from Mr. Wallingford.

R. Where did you go to?

W. I went from here to Milwaukee on the boat. I was taken sick with cholera morbus and was ill all day Sunday in Milwaukee. From there I went to Oconomowoc and was sick there all night and the next day. Then I went to Milton Junction, arriving there yesterday [Tuesday] morning at 3 o'clock. I heard nothing from home until the papers came at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when I received the first intimation that there was any sort of difficulty or suspicion, or anything of the kind. I supposed the firm knew that I had gone.

R. Great injustice seems to have been done you if what you say is true.

W. Yes, indeed. They have got up this whole thing for the purpose of preventing me from getting the trade I had got for the house. I was going from Milton Junction to Prairie du Chien, from there to Clinton, then to Belle Plaine and other places, and was to meet Wallingford at Des Moines next Saturday night. That was a private arrangement with him, made in the office of Staley & Co. before I left. He was going up on another road for another party.

R. Did you draw any money from the bank on Saturday before you went away?

W. I did not draw a dollar. There was no bank that would cash the firm's checks. Their account was overdrawn at every bank. They had become so by reason of drafts drawn on customers in the country who were short on grain. Margin drafts coming back were charged back to us to the extent of $6,000. The Cook County National Bank had agreed to discount a draft drawn on G. M. Bush for $3,500 at thirty days after date, but afterwards refused to do so. That draft, so far as I know, is now in the hands of a banker at Des Moines. The bank sent it there, and it remains there unless it has been recalled. It was said in the papers that I had it in my possession.

R. Did you "pocket" $6,490 belonging to E. A. Jones?

W. No. Jones had had a speculation in grain, and when his account was closed up there was that amount to his credit. His grain was bought at an average price of $1.50 in June, and he put up $13,000 in margins for 35,000 bushels. Tuttle sold the grain, having entire charge of that, and there was $6,490 due Jones. If the firm had had the money in bank the amount would have been remitted to him. But they had no money in bank; their account was overdrawn and it never has been remitted, checked for or drawn. This is a most damnable thing all the way through. It is a conspiracy to prevent me from getting the customers that I had worked hard to get. It has almost killed me.

This ended the interview, and the reporter bid Mr. Wallace good afternoon. Before leaving, he was informed that the house was not sumptuously furnished, as a morning paper had asserted; that it belonged to Mr. Barstow, and was rented and furnished, for $100 a month, by Mr. Wallace, as a matter of economy.

With regard to his pork transaction, in which the firm claimed that he had lost so heavily, Mr. Wallace says that, so far from a loss, there is an absolute gain of about $1,000 on the purchase. The fact of Mr. Wallace's prompt return, and the clear version which he gives of this affair has convinced his friends that he has been grossly maligned, and, pending rebuttal, by his recent partners, the public in general will undoubtedly take the same view of the case.

SHERIDAN'S SHORTCOMINGS.

Commissioner Talcott and Alderman McGenniss Moving With Might and Main for Mark's Removal and Disgrace.

Police Headquarters were comparatively quiet yesterday. That feverish feeling which prevailed with such intensity during the few days that elapsed between the removal of Mr. Kennedy and the appointment of Mr. Washburn as the executive head of the department, had almost entirely died away, and the general appearances of the office seemed to indicate that it was once again in charge of a master. The new Superintendent was present all day, and, assisted by Captain French, disposed of the business pertaining to his position in that quick and firm manner which is his distinguishing characteristic. The arrival of Commissioner Talcott and Klokke, usually an unimportant circumstance in the affairs of the headquarters, was the signal, yesterday, for discussing the question: "Where is Commissioner Sheridan?" The latter is generally the first Commissioner to put in an appearance, and his absence is more noted on that account than that of any of the others. The inquiry regarding his whereabouts yesterday was very pertinent in view of the fact that certain morning papers wasted space in detailing his indiscreet actions the previous day, which, unfortunately for him, were witnessed by many who would put themselves out of their way to make the public acquainted with them. Mr. Sheridan did not appear at the Board meeting yesterday, however, and the other Commissioners, after waiting for him for some time, proceeded to transact the business of the hour. They [illegible] to enter the following upon the records of the Board, and send copies of it to the different stations:

"Elmer Washburn having, agreeably to his appointment and confirmation under the law, assumed the duties of General Superintendent of Police, all officers and men in the Police Department are hereby required to recognize and acknowledge him as such, and all orders promulgated by him are to be respected accordingly."

This was the only matter of importance that came before the Commissioners.

It is understood that the Mayor and Corporation Counsel fully held a conference yesterday forenoon relative to Commissioner Sheridan's behavior. Those portions of the statutes and the city charter which have any bearing upon the conduct of city officers, and prescribe the penalties attaching to misdemeanors, were carefully examined. The conclusion was arrived at that the Mayor possesses the power to bring Commissioner Sheridan before the Circuit Court, and prefer charges against him for intoxication and inattention to his duty as a member of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. Influence has been brought to bear on the Mayor to induce him to bring the suit, and on the other hand, several of Mr. Sheridan's friends are using every endeavor to have him afforded one more opportunity of redeeming himself. It is said that Commissioner Talcott and Alderman McGenniss are particularly anxious that the indiscreet man and his family shall be disgraced forever, and, to this end, are urging the Mayor,—who seems disposed to be lenient this time,—to forego personal preferences and act for the best interests of the community. It cannot be definitely stated what course will be pursued.

THE LAW COURTS.

Important Admiralty Decisions by Judge Blodgett.

Seaman on the Steamer Gate City Awarded Judgment for their Wages.

The Duty of a Mate in Case of the Captain's Death.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

ADMIRALTY—SEAMEN'S CLAIMS.

The court (Blodgett) delivered a decision in the case of Daniel McFarlane and others against the steamer Gate City. The libel in this case set out that the several libellants were respectively seamen on board the steamer Gate City, of which Philip Coonrod was master; that the vessel was a steamboat of more than fifty tons burthen, duly enrolled and licensed, and engaged in the business of commerce and navigation upon the waters of the Mississippi River bordering upon the States of Illinois and Iowa, and that, during 1870 and 1871, while the steamer was so engaged, the libellants were employed and engaged to render services in navigating it, for which wages were due them, John O. Butler, as pilot, $35; Daniel McFarlane, as engineer, $275.40; to H. Thomas, engineer, $261.45, Joshua Egington, $32.45.

Philip Coonrod, another libellant, claimed as clerk and manager.

The Court decided upon Coonrod's claim first. The evidence showed that he was the Captain of the steamer, wherefore no maritime lien attached in his behalf. The laws of the sea make his claim personal, and if he performed additional service he should have included it as a separate claim in his contract.

As to Edgington, he had sold his claim before it came into this Court, wherefore he could not recover for the maritime lien exists only in favor of the seaman. When he parts with it, the lien is discharged. In this case, having obtained judgment in the State Court, the libellant had sold it to liquidate an indebtedness of his own.

As to the other claims, the respondent had set up that the steamer was but a ferry-boat over which a Court of Admiralty had no jurisdiction. The boat was employed in the transportation of passengers and freight between Keithsburg, in this State, and the opposite shore of Iowa, touching at various points upon the Iowa shore, a range of six miles, as the stage of water or the business made it desirable. The boat was duly entered and licensed and came within the enrollment law. The Court could not and rated that because it ran as a ferry-boat it passed from its jurisdiction. A Cunard steamer runs from shore to shore between Liverpool and New York, and it might be denominated a ferry-boat; the same might be said of a Lake Michigan steamer. The width of a stream cannot change the character of the service performed.

Another point was made that the libellants had resorted to the State Courts; wherefore they had waived their maritime lien. Libellants had attached the vessel under process from the State (Circuit) Court of Louisa County, Iowa. This attachment was subsequently released, merchants of Keithsburg agreeing upon a mortgage executed to pay off the claims. Prior mortgages being in existence, by collusion with the owners a prior mortgage purchased with a view to cut out the last mortgagees. The Court held that as the suits in the State Court were non-effective, there was no loss of the lien. By the law in relation to the wages of mariners, the seaman is, to a certain extent, the wards of the Admiralty Courts, to the extent that his wages are under the protection of the Court, so that no act on the part of a seaman, short of absolute payment or an act that shows an intelligent intention to waive the lien shall be construed as a waiver of the lien.

Under these circumstances decree passed for Butler for $35, for McFarland for $270.40, for Thomas for $261.45, with interest.

DUTY OF A VESSEL'S MATE.

In the case of A. W. Mason against the brig Fanny Gardiner the circumstances were these: Libellant hired as Mate, at the price of $2 per day, on the 25th day of May, 1871. He went with the vessel upon her voyage, and on the 19th of June the Master (who was the owner) falling overboard, became drowned. The Mate took charge of the vessel and brought her to her home port (Chicago). He claimed as Mate and as Captain for the days of service in each capacity. Respondent claimed, first, that there was no jurisdiction on the ground that the libellant should have brought his claim before the Probate Court, and take his pay in due course of administration. The Court thought this motion could not be sustained. The law of the sea gives the mariner a specific lien, without reference to the life or death of the owner, or a change of ownership. It is not necessary for the mariner to inquire whether the owner be alive or dead; he has but to show proper service.

It was also made an objection to the claim, that the Captain dying, the Mate became Captain, and could no longer claim the specific lien. It is the duty of a Mate in the contingency of the death or disability of the master of a vessel to bring the vessel to a port of safety. He does not thereby become Captain. He merely acts in a case which by virtue of his employment he might anticipate. He could therefore recover as Mate for the whole voyage but not as Captain for any part of it. Decree for twenty-eight days' pay at $2 per day.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Involuntary proceedings were commenced against the Garden City Insurance Company, and against Bernstein & Woolson, of Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of Mary Kramer, by confession, against Bernard Kaeh Jr., and Casper Freiburg for $1,484.

ACTIONS ON THE CASE.

Catherine McConnell sued Patrick Jennings, in an action of trespass on the case, claiming $3,000.

Christopher Russell brought like suit against John Lardeck, laying damages at $4,000.

Mechanics' lien and its enforcement is claimed against William Lyman and Lot 21 Block 2, Butler, Wright and Webster's Addition to Chicago, by George Phillips.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Augustus O. Prout and James E. Strawn against John ... Stephens the demand being for $7,000.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Ira Minard & ... claim from Henry M. Allen and his property, Lot ... in Block No. 34 Canal Trustees Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14, known as 619 Washington avenue, alleging a mechanic's lien.

RELIGION, LOVE, AND DIAMONDS.

A Beautiful Young Christian Lady Embraces Judaism, and Marries a Hebrew Gentleman.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

An imposing ceremony, and one that is very rarely performed, took place in this city on Sunday, a young lady renouncing the Christian faith for that of Judaism. While other sects earnestly seek for converts, the Israelites, as a general thing, object to them, and receive them reluctantly, and only after the most severe ordeal, to test the sincerity of their desires. Therefore it is that the ceremony is so rarely performed. In this case the young lady was Miss Estelle Sarah Livingstone, of England. She renounced her religion (Episcopal) in all sincerity and truth, partly for the purpose of marrying a son of Israel, Dr. Louis J. Jordan, late of the English army, but now of New York, and partly because it was her conviction that the faith she embraced was the only true one. This belief had been established in her mind before she became engaged to Dr. Jordan. For some time past she had been under the care of Dr. I. Mayer, late Rabbi of the Congregation Beth Israel, and who, during her stay in this city, has been in constant attendance upon her, giving her instructions and advice. She is a beautiful blonde of about 22 years of age, and, coming from one of the best families in England, is of the most lady-like appearance and bearing, and has a remarkably fine education. Dr. Jordan is a wealthy gentleman, with a large income. He is about 37 years of age, of prepossessing appearance and pleasing manners.

The ceremonies of profession, confession, and marriage were celebrated at the Allyn House. But a very few personal friends of the parties were present. The parlors in which they took place were at first darkened, and lighted by gas and wax tapers. The Rev. Dr. Mayer, in black silk robe and velvet cap, sat at the table covered with white, two candles burning on the side of a magnificent basket of flowers. Drs. Nathan Mayer and J. Moses, with the Rabbi, acted as the tribunal before whom the convert was to appear, and sat on either side of the table. All being in readiness, the convert was led in by Mr. B. J. Sandheim, Private Secretary, and Dr. Jordan. She wore a heavy black silk dress, with a long train, her hair falling loosely down her back, and her head concealed by a heavy black crape veil. Not a particle of white, a bit of jewelry, was to be seen on her person. Standing in front of Rabbi Mayer, she was addressed as follows—her replies being also given:

Rabbi—Allow me to address you with the words of the angel in the Holy Scripture. What do you seek here? Why do you appear before us to-day?

Answer—I came here to entreat you, reverend sir, to accept me in the sacred fold of Judaism. My heart yearns after the Divine truth, and my soul languishes for the revealed word of God.

Rabbi—But is it with a free will and a quiet conscience that you wish to adopt the Mosaic faith and to join the Congregation of Israel?

Answer—It is the full conviction of my heart that I shall find bliss and salvation in the faith of Abraham; and I solicit you, therefore, not to refuse me this heavenly boon?

Rabbi—My friend, if it is your earnest desire and sincere request to join our God-chosen people, let me ask you once more: Have you also maturely reflected upon this most significant step of your life? Is there no worldly interest or any impure inclination that might have urged you to the adoption of Judaism, or has prompted this conversion?

Answer—I have consulted my heart, and have also deeply meditated in my mind on this blissful proceeding, and may candidly say that no worldly interest, no persuasion, no compulsion or any impure motive has induced me to this important step, but an urgent, pious desire for the divine truth.

Rabbi—And now, as it is your firm and holy resolution to enter in the sacred covenant of Abraham, let me remind you of the severity of the Mosaic faith, incumbent upon the daughters of Judah. Are you also aware of the many duties and customs of Israel?—and do you feel the moral power and strong will to comply with the holy behest?

Answer—I have been thoroughly instructed in all the principal duties and rites of Israel, and vow fealty and loyalty to the God of Israel and His holy commands; I further wish to say, with Ruth in the Holy Scriptures:

"Your God shall be my God,
Your people shall be my people;
Where you die, I will die,
Where you are buried, I will be buried."

Rabbi—Then, my friend, we demand of you in accordance with the rules of Moses and Israel, to confess publicly and freely, with a free conscience and upright heart, the fundamental principles of the Mosaic faith. Here, in the presence of the Omniscient and Omnipresent Almighty God, who knows the innermost thought of man, and searches the hearts of all mortals, and in the presence of this legal tribunal of Judaism, you will answer the following questions:

What do you confess by the fundamental doctrines of Judaism?

Answer—I believe and confess firmly and truly that there is only God; the creator of all things, the sustainer and ruler of all living, the supreme judge and benefactor of all beings. Lord of Hosts is His name—He who was, is, and ever will be. Jehovah is our God and there is no other. It is written in the Holy Scripture:

"Hear, oh, Israel, the Lord is our God—the Lord is one.

"Him I will love with all my heart and soul and mind.

"Blessed be His name forever."

Rabbi—What is the second fundamental doctrine of the Mosaic faith?

Answer—I believe and confess firmly and truly that the law of Moses is the existence truth, and has been revealed by the Almighty God to Israel on Sinai for the happiness and salvation of man.

Rabbi—What is the third fundamental doctrine of the Mosaic faith?

Answer—I believe and confess firmly and truly that our soul is immortal, and that there is a future life hereafter, where we shall receive our due reward and punishment deserved, in strict conformity with the life we have passed on earth, for our soul is from God immortal, free and accountable. He reigns and judges the world in justice and mercy."

Rabbi—And will you in accordance with these three doctrines ever be true and faithful to the only one God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and live after His holy behest? Will you always live in strict consonance with the divine word revealed to Moses and the prophets?

Answer—I will live and die in this everlasting truth of the faith of Moses and Israel, so help me God.

Rabbi—Daughter of Judah, you are ours! In the name of the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob! and in the name of our holy religion, to which you have vowed fealty, we pronounce you accepted in the holy community of Israel. Your name is henceforth Sarah Esther, daughter of Abraham! May you be blessed even as the bearer of this name, the mothers of Israel, have been; and may you become, like them, an honor to your adopted religion and nation, forever. Amen.

Raising his hand, the Rabbi, in a solemn and trembling voice, pronounced the benediction in Hebrew, concluding as follows in English: "The angel who delivered Israel from all evil, he shall bless you and establish in you the name of our fathers and our mothers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, and Leah; and let you prosper on earth in the midst of Israel. Amen." A short prayer in Hebrew concluded the ceremony, and the lady retired to be robed for the marriage ceremony.

In about an hour the approach of the bride-groom and bride was announced. Four gentlemen held the canopy of drab silk, embroidered with blue, upheld by standards surmounted with gold wound with white satin. Under this the groom, Dr Jordan, first took his place, and soon after Miss Livingstone appeared. She wore a dress of *eau de Nile* silk, overskirt of a shade darker, both elaborately trimmed with fringe and bows to match. A long veil of tulle, edged with blonde lace, enveloped her from head to foot. Her ornaments were of diamonds—a glittering array. They were the gift of the groom. They consisted of a pair of solitaire ear rings, valued at $15,000; a locket, worth $7,000; a brooch of forty elegant diamonds, worth $10,000; and two bracelets, equally valuable. In all, the diamonds amounted to nearly $50,000 worth.

Pale and trembling, as brides usually are, she looked exquisitely lovely in the midst of the cloud of illusion and the blaze of her glittering jewels.

The groom was in full evening dress, and on his bosom sparkled two solitaires worth from $5,000 to $8,000 each. Here we might say that Dr. Jordon is the possessor of other equally magnificent diamonds to the value of nearly $150,000.

The ceremony was performed by the Rabbi Mayer after the orthodox style, the groom breaking a wine glass under his feet, according to the old custom. After the congratulations were over an elegant collation was served, and a bridal loaf cut and distributed among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan left this morning for a wedding tour *via* Niagara to Canada. They will return in a month and settle in New York, where Dr. Jordan is in business. Previous to the party breaking up, Dr. Jordan presented the Rabbi Mayer with an elegant Turkey morocco case, containing a wedding fee of $260, and Mrs Jordan put a diamond ring worth $400 upon his finger as an acknowledgment of the services he had rendered her.

—Phoenixville, Pa., is boasting handsomely just now. American pottery is being exported from there to the English markets, and Phoenixville claims to be the first American town to do this.

—Ruskin doesn't like Venice. Progress is apparent even in that antique city, and he was very angry to find that a steamer now carries passengers across the lagoon from the city to the gido, instead of the romantic gondola.

—In the Catskill mountains still stands the dilapidated and moss covered structure known as the "Rip Van Winkle House." Tourists *en route* for the Mountain House invariably stop there, where "refreshments for man and beast" are dispensed.

—Jonathan James, nearly eighty years old, of Hudson, Maine, having been troubled with a peculiar and embarrassing cough for twenty years, coughed up a perfect frog the other night, and finds himself perfectly relieved.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

So sweet, so pure,
So safe, so sure,
So suited to each dental want,
The Fragrant SOZODONT.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

The People's Stamp of Value.—The Government endorsement, which legalizes the sale of Plantation Bitters is not the only stamp affixed to that famous Vegetable Tonic. It bears in addition to that official sanction, the still more valuable stamp of public approbation. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a Tonic, Corrective and Alterative, is of much earlier date than the Government credential; for millions of sick people had pronounced it the Grand Specific of the age long before Congress thought of taxing proprietary medicine. It is unnecessary to repeat in detail the properties of this wonderful Vegetable Invigorant. The best reference that can be offered to those who desire the full particulars of its virtues, is the General Public. Ask those who have tried it as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility, rheumatism, sea sickness, low spirits, or loss of vital power what Plantation Bitters has done for them, and be governed by the responses they make to your inquiries.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or business with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS., A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt Rev William E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev George M. Everhart D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE.—The session commences on October 1. The Institution embraces an Academic Department, and Departments of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture. For catalogues, apply to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary of the Faculty, P. O. University of Va. CHAS. S. VENABLE, Chairman of the Faculty.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS LADY TEACHER, to teach in public school. Apply to President Board of Directors, Lyons, Ill.

WANTED—A PRECEPTRESS TO TAKE charge of a young ladies' department in a prominent institution; must be an experienced teacher and thoroughly acquainted with school discipline. Address L 73, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TO MASONS AND CONTRACTORS—5,000 thimbles and ...; also, plaster moulds cut to order. MERRILL BROS., 287 South Halsted-st.

SAND! SAND!! I WILL GIVE A LOAD OF clean sharp sand for a load of coarse debris or ... delivered just south of city limits. B. F. DOWNING, 374 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, ... South Clark st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLEY, NOTHING RECEIVED; keep your promise. TIM.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—26x100 FEET, FIFTH AV., NEAR Madison.
... feet, Fourth-av., corner Judson.
Webster-av., east of Clark, two-story house and lot.
... place, near Wood, two-story house and lot.
Cottage and lot Washington-av, near Wood.
Fifth-av., lot 26x125, near Wayne, $700.
... House and lot ... 17 rooms.
Emerald-st., six lots, near ...
Mirick-av., two-story house, lot 50x125 feet. E. C. COLE & CO., 126 LaSalle street, Room 2, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WAIL & CO., 120 AND 122 LaSalle-st, Boone Block, basement ... on Eleventh-st near the corner of Blue Island av, $60 a foot; terms easy. A great bargain.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND corner lot on West Harrison-st; for a few days only; price $1,500. SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—VERY DESIRABLE cottage and lot on monthly payments No. 441 Second-av, near Lincoln; lot 25x125; $500 cash, and $30 per month until paid for. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle st, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—HAVING TO LEAVE THE CITY at once, I offer 178 feet, corner, on West Lake and Valentine sts, two blocks from Western av. This is the best property in the city. This property is mostly on long time. I will exchange for a good farm at proper rates. This property will and is increasing 25 per cent per annum. M. HALL, 215½ W. Lake st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON Wood, Lincoln and Samuel sts and on California, Chicago, Genesee, and Fairfield avs, and other streets in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Park at from $400 to $1,250 per lot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO, 82 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO. 87 and 89 Clark-st, opposite the Court House:
House, and lot 26x177 feet to alley, on Calumet-av, near Twenty-eighth st, $7,500.
House, with all conveniences, and deep lot, on Thirtieth-st, near Michigan-av, $10,000.
House and corner lot on Ellis av, $10,500.
Furnished house and lot on Michigan av, near Eighteenth st; immediate possession, $18,000.
Brick house and lot 48x171 feet, with fine barn, on Indiana-av, near Eighteenth st, $21,000.
Also, other houses and lots on the South and West Sides, at low prices and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND Thirty-second st, 50x165, one of the finest lots on the avenue; ... abstract title. J. H. KEELER, 288 Halsted st, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON and Lake Forest, lots, $5 to $15 per foot. Money advanced to build; 5 years on land and money; persons wishing to see same can request it by mail, and will call at their place of business. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 609 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Orchard-sts, and Webster-av. in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTING Morgan Lake, Homan, Washington, Park av, Warren, Monroe, Kedzie, Walnut, Adams and Jackson sts and Central Park, all near this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO, 82 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT 40x150 to 20 foot alley on Ellis av, 200 feet north of Egan av, very near horse and steam cars; water and gas; at a bargain. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES AND LONG time, property on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, VanBuren, Tyler, Harrison, Scott, Fulton, and Polk sts, between Loomis and Ashland av.
OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS.
Wentworth, Shurtliff and Stewart-avs, Buddan and Garibaldi ..., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts. WISNER & TALLMAN, 122 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS AT $250 AND $400 each. First payment, $50 to $100 and $10 per month until paid for; in Wisner's Addition, corner Milwaukee and Diversey avs. Parties desiring cheap homes, or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. No trouble to show property. Office open evenings. WISNER BROS., 122 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty third and Thirty-ninth sts and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 97 Wabash av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, with 25 foot lot on ... near Thirty second st; house rented till 1st May at a good rental; will be sold very low for cash. Apply to the owner, at 555 State st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS ATTENTION—A choice lot on Drexel Boulevard, very near horse and steam cars; 200 feet depth to alley at a sacrifice; $40 under market price; just the location for a row of brick houses. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two-story cottages at Oakland (Thirty-ninth-st) with 7 large rooms, besides pantry closets and basement, gas, mantels hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $3,500; $500 cash and balance $30 a year until paid for; 5 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 16 SOUTH ...—Lots outside the fire limits near schools, churches, and street cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine sts, between Centre and Ashland avs.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; water on premises and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second st, east of Wallace st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GOTHIC COTTAGE and lot West Adams st near Hoyne; terms easy. Apply to owner, J. A. OWEN, 183 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES IN 30-ACRE SUBDIVISION, Sec. 11, 38, 14, between Fifty-second and Fifty third sts. GEO. B. ROZET, 414 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 423 FEET BETWEEN Fifty third and Fifty-fifth sts., Hyde Park. GEO. B. ROZET, 414 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—FIFTH AV.—50 FEET FRONT ON Fifth av, near Jackson st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years—50 or 100 ft front on Canal st near Adams, opposite proposed grand depot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON ST. TWO-STORY and basement brick house of 11 rooms, hot water; barn. Washington st, near Wood; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH AV.—NEW TWO-STORY and basement brick house of 12 rooms and lot, on Wabash-av, near Thirtieth st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE GROUND LEASE on a central corner on South Clark st. D. LEONARD, Boone Block, Room 16.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON NORTH Side, near railroad. A bargain. D. LEONARD, Room 16, Boone Block.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE OR RENT—A 14 room brick house new North Side. D. LEONARD, Boone Block, Room 16.

FOR SALE—A NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot on Maine st; water in house and only five minutes' walk from horse cars. Inquire at 611 Archer av.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV near Halsted-st, outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS FRONTING ON SHEFfield-av, Baxter, Bryant, and Lewis sts, half a mile north of Lincoln Park, near the proposed Evanston railroad route. SNYDER & LEE, No 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe & LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH AV 50x150 FT., EAST front of Wabash-av, south of Twenty fifth st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—SHELDON-ST., TWO-STORY Frame house, brick basement, of 10 rooms and lot on Sheldon-st near Washington. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—THREE-STORY and basement brick house and lot, with barn, east front on Prairie av, near Twenty-sixth st; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTtage house of 5 rooms, and lot 25x124 feet, No. 796 West Lake-st, near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY—71x150 feet, with building material, on east Jackson st, between Wabash and Michigan-avs. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, MARBLE front house and lot, No. 48 Langley st, $7,500. Two brick houses and lots on Johnson place and Vincennes av. $6,500 and $6,000. Only $500 down. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, BARN and large ornamental grounds, 25 minutes out. Will take part pay in good inside lots. 57 West Washington st, Room 11, owner.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—50 FEET FRONT ON Clark st, near Jackson-st, only half a block from Grand Pacific Hotel and Government buildings. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-ST. LOT, SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes or wholesale. 93 by 100 feet Michigan st, near Kingsbury. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET AV. 2 STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms and lot, No. 347 Calumet-av, near Twenty sixth st. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—UNION PARK—A HOUSE AND lot in this choicest locality of the West Side, south of Lake st and south front; possession given when desired; a rare chance to buy choice property cheap; price, $8,000; easy terms. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Rooms 42 and 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison sts.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-ST.—100 OR 200 FEET front on Jefferson st, between Van Buren and Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 10 ACRES NEAR BLUE Island, only $65 per acre. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark st, opposite old Court House.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS farm of 180 acres, with dwelling house and barns within 2 miles of Aurora, on the Fox River road. A good house and lot in Chicago would be taken as part payment. Address J. S. 1060 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—OIL LAND LEASE, in new oil district of Butler County, Pennsylvania. Address A. J. W., P. O. Box 24, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF WHITEWOOD AND ASH timber land: I wish to buy from 500 to 1,000 acres of heavy timbered land adjoining a railroad, for the location of a factory. The timber must be largely whitewood or poplar. Address stating location and price, G 61, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS WAITING TO be suited, a brick or stone front house on south side, worth $12,000. Also a house or cottage and lot in same region, worth $4,000 to $6,000. Owners please call or send description. No charge unless sale procured by us. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, south west corner LaSalle and Madison sts.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, also 25 or 50 feet on Centre-av., Aberdeen or Sangamon, between Madison and VanBuren-sts, also house and lot on South Side from $3,000 to $4,000. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash av.

WANTED—A (BARGAIN, ALL CASH,) BUSINESS lot on or in the vicinity of South Western-av or Harrison-st, outside fire limits. Address G 37, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS & EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

WANTED—SECOND HAND ENGINE, CYLINder 16 or 18x20 or 24 inch; two boilers 24x44-inch. Apply by letter to G. J. GOODHUE, Jr., Stevens Point, Wis.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 291 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—LOT 14, BLOCK 18, in Ravenswood, half a block from railroad station. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THING—TWENTY ACRES in centre of Sec. 3, 39, 12, below price of sales all around; ... terms. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Rooms 42 and 43 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison sts.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE at Maplewood, adjoining the old city limits, only four miles from Court House; easy of access by steam cars; commutation fare 6 cents. Artesian well on the property, flowing 650 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value as city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 58 East Madison st, corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES FRONTING RIVERside Boulevard, near Lawndale; also 1½ acres, 2½ acres, 3½ acres, 4 acres, 5 acres, 10 acres and 20 acres all well located for subdivision, at Lawndale and near Douglas Park; 100 acres on Sobey st. near Twenty second st; lots and acre property near Central Park; houses and lots on the West Side, at low prices and on easy terms; some rare chances for profitable investments in the above are at present. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 124 South Clark st, Room 8.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—MAYWOOD—NEW house, eight rooms, &c., with ten lots east front. Must be sold. Owner is going to Colorado for health. Call at 69 South Clinton st., or on HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—21 HALF-ACRE LOTS, in Section 5, just south of Dexter Park; these lots are well situated, and can be had at a great bargain on easy time; each half-acre will make six lots of ordinary size. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—550 FEET, ON MICHIGAN AND Wabash avs, between Fifty sixth and Fifty-seventh sts; can be had at a great bargain if taken this week. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, ENGLEWOOD, WITH improvements, $5,000.
2 acres, Englewood, cheap.
22 lots near Central Park, $250.
5 lots near Central Park, $300.
80 acres Section 19, 38, 14.
5 acres Section 9, fronting Fifty fifth st.
JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—245 ACRES, 4 MILES SOUTHWEST of Blue Island av, all under cultivation; 45 acres timber; $75 per acre. JAMES HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE. Houses, lots and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. Come and see. 504 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park—Blocks, lots, and houses and lots at lowest prices.
RAVENSWOOD—One block and lots for sale cheap, also 50 feet unincumbered to exchange for South side residence; will assume incumbrance. S. E. WALLS, 45 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—JAMES LUSK'S CHARMING 25-acre residence at St. Charles, Kane County, Ill. 35 miles west of Chicago. Price, $7,000 ... Come examine it; you will buy it. Please send for full description to S. B. CUMMINGS, No 106 East Randolph st, Chicago.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—150x461 TO LAKE, conceded to be the choicest site on the shore. STORRS & WARE, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CORNELL AND LAKE—2 ACRES Stuart and Klemme's Sub. Only $1,500 each. 1/3 cash, great bargain. STORRS & WARE, 273 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—25 OF THE CHOICEST BUILDING lots at South Englewood near depot; $250 each, payable $25 cash and $5 per month. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD; 15 ACRES EAST front, on Halsted st, corner Sixtieth-st; can be had low if taken at once. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO, 170 LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT ON Greenwood-av, Kenwood. 58x297 feet, at a bargain. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO. 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, Cornell Watch Works. Locality being rapidly improved by substantial and beautiful residences; accessible by four railroads; over fifty trains every day; only $766 down secures a lot; balance monthly payments. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN OFFERED YET, forty acres near Dalton, at $200 per acre. Railroad crosses one corner. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st. Room

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50-FOOT LOT ON R. I. R. R., north of Englewood $3,750.
Neat new house and large lot at Maywood, price low and terms easy. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark st, opposite old Court House.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY south and west of city limits, very cheap; easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK near depot and Great South Park for $350 each; in monthly payments of $10; also choice residence lots, fronting the ... on Forty-eighth st, $800 each. A. B. McCHESNEY & CO., 479 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

CASH FOR SECOND HAND WATCHES, DIAmonds, jewelry, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, &c., &c., or will loan on all the above goods. J. C. BARTLETT, pawnbroker, 346 East Madison st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL paper and insurance claims. Garden City policies wanted. M. C. BALDWIN, 75 South Canal st, Room 9.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY second-st. corner Wabash-av, Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches etc. Established 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE in large sums at 9 per cent, houses on leased ground and second mortgages. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

LOANS MADE ON HOUSES, DIAMONDS, pianos, and other good securities; small amounts to 12 months on real estate; real estate mortgages bought. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS TO SUIT FOR 30 OR 60 days. JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard court.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR 60 or 90 days on houses on lease lots, furniture, diamonds, and collaterals of all kinds; small sums on real estate. STEPHAN GRAY, Rooms 13 and 14, 114 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. S. POWERS, Central Union Block, Room 44.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; interest 8 per cent. per annum. WAIGHT & TERRELL, 180 West Washington st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE HOUSES, warehouse receipts and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STORY, private banker, 90 South Clinton.

WANTED—$700 FOR THREE YEARS ON $5,000 worth of real estate, all clear; abstract to date. Title perfect. J. BARWICK, 473 Wabash-av.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY. Address 741 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

$5,000 TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON city real estate. C. W. RHODES, 23 South Halsted st.

$9,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, for three or five years. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LAST SUNDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN Wentworth-av. and Twenty-seventh st., a lady's black silk overskirt. The finder will receive a reward by leaving it at 431 Wentworth-av.

LOST—A LARGE RED MILCH COW, 9 OR 10 years old; reward will be paid for return to 392 South Clark st.

LOST—TWO ITALIAN BOYS (STREET MUSICIANS) 9 and 10 years old; were last seen on the 1st of August; any information of them sent to their brother, CAMILLE CASSION, 483 South Canal-st, will receive $10 reward.

LOST—THE GENTLEMAN WHO [illegible] in the Twelfth st stage this morning, after the ... party left, will please return the pocket-book he picked up to No. 152 Lytle-st. One of the parties in the stage knows and can identify, if necessary.

LOST—GOLD BAND BRACELET, ON WEDNESday afternoon, Aug. 14, between C. & N. W. Wells-st. and I. C. Depots, via Kinzie-st., LaSalle-st Tunnel, and Lake-st. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to Room 22, Central Block, 89 Market-st.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY TWO weeks ago, on Twelfth st between Union and Halsted. The owner can have it by calling at 596 Canal-st, up stairs.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, THE 9TH, A black horse, with harness, one white hind leg, which the owner can have by calling at 173 West Sixteenth-st, and proving property and paying damages.

STOLEN—ON NIGHT OF AUG 7 FROM TOWN of Sullivan, nine miles northwest of Chatsworth, one dark iron-gray mare, heavy long mane ...; about ... weighs about 1,100 pounds about 7 years old, with star on forehead, two or three white spots on back, caused by saddle; one is a little tender in fore feet. Liberal reward for any information leading to her discovery. EUGENE O'NEILL, Chatsworth, Livingston County, Ill.

STRAYED TWO BAY HORSES; WEIGH FROM 1,180 to 1,200 each; 5 and 6 years old; the latter has two white feet, small scar on left shoulder; the former, feet from knee down are black, with long mane and tail, mane hanging on left side. $25 reward will be given to any one leaving them at Summit to JACK WILBUR, or P. McFARLAND, Thirty-first and Wallace sts.

STRAYED—BAY MARE MEDIUM SIZE with sore knee. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to or informing A. H. PICKERING, 15 Lake av, near Cornell place.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$500,000 WORTH OF CITY and country property, consisting of improved and vacant city property, farms, mills, hotels, stores, merchandise, etc., etc. If you have anything to exchange, please call and see us. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO COTTAGES, 5 ROOMS, new and complete; $300 down, balance monthly or quarterly. WOLFE & INGHAM, 64 Desplaines.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW PARLOR organ for a good family horse. Address GEORGE CASPER, 409 State-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$1,300 WORTH OF real estate for some good household furniture. A. H. McLEAN, 363 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW PARlor organ for a good family horse. Address GEORGE CASPER, 49 State st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 READY cash. Can make $10,000 clear profit in six months. Apply 146 East Madison-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—AN HONEST TEMPERate man of fair business knowledge and a few hundred dollars, and ready to engage immediately, can enter into a first-class, profitable business, as a suitable partner is my object, not money. Address, in own writing, the amount of capital at hand and last business, T W M, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A COPPER DIStillery with capital of $6,000 to $10,000. Apply 135 North Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $300 and excellent business abilities and experience desires to join some practical man in a staple and paying manufacturing business. Address W 10, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if so desired.

WILSON SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and work given. Attachments for all machines.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead occupies only one-quarter the space of an ordinary bedstead, and is an elegant piece of furniture convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Four sizes, adapted to parlor, dining room, library, and office. ... sold on instalments of $5 monthly. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 West Madison-st.

100 VARIETIES OF CHAIRS; ALSO, BEDsteads, bureaus, tables, lounges, mirrors, spring beds and commodes, mattresses, etc. at manufacturers' lowest prices. It is for your interest to examine before buying. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES, BY D. COLE & SON, 189 West Madison-st:
74 South Peoria.
188 Monroe.
79 Aberdeen, and several others.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING FIVE rooms and summer kitchen, 32 Margaret-st., second house from Catherine, and one block east of Centre-av. F. B. KEOUGH, of Rand & McNally.

TO RENT—13 PARK-AV., CONTAINING 12 rooms, partly furnished; furniture for sale; splendid location. Apply at 13 Park-av., or office of WARD, BAXTER & CO., Room 7, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—NICE FOUR ROOM COTTAGE, corner Main and Wrong-sts., near Archer av cars; water; $20 per month. C. J. ADAMS, Room 18 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A FINE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE on Washington-av, near Ashland-av, with all modern improvements. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—117 WALNUT-ST. INQUIRE OF E. A. FILKINS, office Clerk Circuit Court, Court House.

TO RENT—GOOD 8-ROOM COTTAGE AT Oakland (Thirty ninth-st), hard and soft water, very near horse and steam cars. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE NO 15 SEMINARY av., North Side, 14 rooms $55, with barn. D. LEONARD, Room 16 Boone Block.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY HOUSE WITH 13 rooms, closets, pantries, etc; entirely new. No. 441 Twenty-sixth st, near Hanover st. Apply to CHAS. ANDRIEUX, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON CANAL-ST., BETWEEN Randolph and Lake—22 rooms; rent $1,500. House on West Madison-st.—14 rooms; $1,000. Four rooms on West Madison st. $30. SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE—CONTAINING 6 rooms, No. 33 Margaret-st.; second house from Catherine-st., one block east of Centre-av.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LASALLE-st—Room 2 Otis Block. Nicely furnished house on West Side, convenient to business. To private family only.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE HOUSE ON Prairie-av. Easy terms. Houses, stores, rooms to rent Wentworth av. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE (WITH 10 rooms) on Oak-st, between LaSalle-st and Wells-st. Modern improvements. Rent $60 per month. Inquire JNO. McEWEN, 262 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 191 AND 193 Fifth-av., near Monroe-st; alley at side; rent low. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 140 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS AND basements, in new marble front buildings on State st, between Van Buren and Harrison st. C. S. WALLER, 230 State st., Room 8.

TO RENT—TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE—2 five story stone front stores, 45x125 each fronting on Monroe st. corner of Fifth av. Building finished with steam elevators, heating, etc. Possession given 1st of September. J. M. WILLIAMS, 118 West Washington st.

TO RENT—ONE STORE, 40X80 FEET, SOUTH west corner of Twenty second st, and Wabash-av; very desirable for piano room or furniture. For particulars inquire of W. W. STRONG, Furniture Co., 253 to 259 West Randolph-st, or 153 to 155 Twenty-second st. Possession given 1st September, if desired. Best location in city.

TO RENT—IN NEW BUILDING, 81 AND 83 Jackson-st, between State and Dearborn-sts, first floor 25x70, second, third, and fourth floors, each 50x70, possession immediately. Apply on premises to BAKER, SMITH & CO.

TO RENT—STORE-ROOM, NO. 791 WEST Madison-st; fine stand for confectionery, millinery, or furnishing goods. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES—SINGLE OR IN SUITES, in Stone's Building, 144 and 146 Madison-st., at same prices as before the fire. H. O. STONE, Room 9 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS 28, 30, and 32 South Canal st 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THREE FINE OFFICES IN THE third story of the Teutonia Life Insurance Company building, southeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av. C. KNOBELSDORFF, Secretary.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 594 Wabash av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME ROOMS, VERY FINEly furnished by the day, week or month, with excellent board, or without, at Nevada Hotel, 177 East Twenty-first st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR SINGLE gentlemen, at 783 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with bath-room, etc, at 749 Wabash av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, NEATLY furnished, by the day or longer; restaurant connected. Apply 571 Wabash av, near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM, NICELY FURnished, modern conveniences; reasonable. 929 Wabash av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, UNFURNISHed at Cottage Grove. Inquire at 217 Wabansia-av, corner South Park.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, 169 Park-av.

TO RENT—164 WEST ADAMS-ST TWO LARGE front rooms ensuite; furnished, with facilities for housekeeping if desired.

TO RENT—SIX PLEASANT ROOMS, SECOND story; can be rented together or separate. Apply at 259 Calumet av, from 4 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS with all modern improvements, at 735 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GRIST MILL, OR run one on shares, by a first-class miller. Best of reference given. Box 79, Sterling, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST OR SECOND floor in a good location by a wholesale shoe manufacturers, as salesroom. Address, stating terms and location, THOS. PEARCY & SONS, 234 Michigan av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1, by a responsible party, a large house; must have modern improvements; West Washington st preferred; rent not to exceed $1,500; best of references given; party to pay in advance. Apply to ... SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st, or 457 West Jackson st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE in good neighborhood, by a family of two. Rent must be moderate. Will pay several months in advance. Address K 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage on the South Side, convenient to business; best of references given. Address, stating terms, F 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping in good locality on West Side. Address A 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE for four 8 months; will pay rent in advance, by order for pianos or organ. Address T 34, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 or 10 rooms, south side east of Wabash-av; modern improvements; will have best of care. Address M 61, Tribune Branch office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE 15½ HANDS HIGH, kind and gentle; can show a fine gait; to be seen at Newton & Co.'s stable, on Franklin-st. Inquire at Room 35, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—HORSES—3 HEAVY TEAMS, 2,800 to 3,000 pounds, young, sound and in good condition, at our stables, 591 South Clark st. Inquire of DUNNE & SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT LOW FIGURES A NEW STOCK of Eastern carriages at 338 State-st. Also repairing promptly attended to by TUCKER & MORGAN.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND HARness very low for cash, if taken this week. Apply to owners, J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., 305 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—YOUNG, HANDSOME MARE, bay; good size; lady can drive her. Two good stalls for carting. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS; also, set of heavy harness, derrick hoisting-machine, boring machine, grindstone, crosscut saw. Inquire at shop in rear of 735 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SINGLE horses and two fine double teams; also three second hand buggies. 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—3 VERY FINE TEAMS; ALL heavy, sound, and well-adapted to any kind of work. One of them is an elegant pair of mares that for farm use or work, cannot be surpassed. Apply at Lake Shore, foot of Erie-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG BUGGY-MARE, perfectly gentle and sound; any lady can drive her; goes single or double; will sell low, as we have no use for her. Apply at 619 State-st.

HORSES FOR SALE. FOUR NICE BUSINESS horses fit for family or doctor's use; also, saddle pony for boy. 747 West Madison-st.

I WANT TO GET A GOOD SECOND-HAND open buggy, from $50 to $80 or covered from $80 to $125. If you have got what I want, will pay cash, as I require it immediately. M. HALL, 215½ West Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, OR HARness together or separate, in exchange for ready made clothing from wholesale stock. A. BAKER, 159 East Madison-st.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF open and top buggies, phaetons, carriages &c., &c.; also, road and business wagons, of our own make any of which we will sell at dead low prices; give us a call. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENAY, 148 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PRACTICAL MERCHANT TAILOR WITH some money would join a like party who is either in business or who contemplates opening this fall. Address F 61 Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

McKEOWN & QUAYLE, MANUFACTURERS of derricks, building anchors and bolts, 21 East Kinzie-st.

METAL SIGN PRINTING—THOSE DESIRING the most attractive and durable signs can save from 50 to 75 per cent by ordering from us. Large signs a specialty. RAISED LETTER SIGN CO., 378 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 50 East Harrison-st.

PARTIES HAVING CONFECTIONERY TOOLS for sale will find a purchaser by addressing this office within five days. R 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—BANKS, STORES AND OFFICES fitted up to order in first-class style by E. C. BAILEY, carpenter, contractor and builder. Address 1265 Indiana av.

WANTED—WE WILL START FOR COLORADO on Monday, the 19th inst. You can hold your tickets and go one week afterwards. All who want to go to secure ... good homes of 160 acres before the choice lands are taken up by others, will do well to call early. Our terms are the most liberal ever offered in Chicago. Come and see. This is addressed to those who ... could leave your family without a place on which to rest and call their home. You are the ones we want. No matter whether man or woman, and what your former position or wealth, if you are honest and ... We will have no whiskey drinking in our colony. Office, Lewis House, 145 Wabash-av. R. S. GREEN, Gen'l Supt Southwestern Colony.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, FOR A DINING room and lodging-house, $250, furnished to start with. Rent only $25 a month; ... full of boarders. Information at 30 West Adams-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book; every citizen wants it; also for campaign goods. Address Goodspeed's Empire Publishing House, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. ... It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and embroider ... For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR BILL CLERK; ONE thoroughly competent in a wholesale grocery house. Address, with references, X 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; MUST HAVE good reference. 372 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FRUIT SALESMEN, ONE WHO has had experience in the city. None other need apply. Call at 55 West Lake st, for 3 days.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man to take orders and solicit for a first class retail grocery store. Apply with references. BURKE & CO., cor. Douglas place and Cottage Grove av.

WANTED—A COUNTER CLERK IN A wholesale drug store. Address, stating with whom they have been employed, C, care Letter Carrier.

Trades.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS BROOM MAKERS, also one boy to make himself generally useful. J. F. & J. E. WELTS, 48 West Randolph st.

WANTED—GOOD LASTER, TO WORK ON machine sewed shoes; also a boy to make himself useful about the shop. QUIRK, HALE & KING, 284 West Twelfth st.

WANTED—50 STONE MASONS, IMMEDIATEly. Apply 216 East Madison, or McCormick's Reaper Factory site Western-av and the river.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO TO A NICE country town as cook in a restaurant. First class wages paid. References required. Enquire at 297 West Twelfth st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOT FITTER AT 209 West Randolph-st. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER at Enterprise Carriage Works, 769 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE CARPENTERS BY THE day and job work laying flooring. Inquire corner River st and Michigan-av, Hoyt's Building.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINTER CAPAble of taking charge of a small office; one who can command trade. Address, giving references, K. W. 315 West Monroe st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—COBBLE STONE pavers and 50 laborers, to work on track; also two first-class horse-shoers, and a jobber. Apply at corner Twentieth and State-sts. K. T. CRAIN, Supt Chicago City Railway Co.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL TINNER AND furnace man, at 157 East Kinzie st. No other need apply.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER AND ruler to take charge of a new bookbindery at Lincoln, Neb. Inquire at MARDER, LUSE & CO'S, 139 and 141 Monroe-st.

WANTED—75 CARPENTERS AT NATIONAL Elevator, corner Archer-av, Ogden Slip.

WANTED—5 OR 6 GOOD CARPENTERS AT 611 Archer-av.

WANTED—1 POLISHER BRASS MOULDERS, 2 core boys, at O. OWENS, 224 and 226 East Washington-st.

WANTED—5 CARPENTERS AT 936 FULTON-st. LOVERIN & MILLER, Builder.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO RUN GORDON presses at HAZLITT & REED'S, 139 and 141 Monroe st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, FOR SHARPENing tools and general work about a quarry; must understand his business. Inquire of NALSON & BENSON, Fifty-seventh st. Station Ill. Cent. R. R. (Hyde Park,) between 9 and 11 a. m. to-day.

WANTED—WOOD-TURNER. APPLY AT 216 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—STONE-MASONS, IMMEDIATELY. Apply early at 1439 Prairie av, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

WANTED—MARRIED PROTESTANT CARpenters and laborers wishing to settle in suburban town of Highwood, between Evanston and Lake Forest. Homes sold them on long time. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1338 Pearce av, between 11 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—AT 19 HARRISON ST. THIS MORNing, a printer who don't drink whiskey.

WANTED—STONE MASONS AND LABORERS at corner of Langley av. and Thirty-eighth st. Steady work. J. C. McCORD.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN TO DRIVE a double team. Apply to O. G. THOMPSON, 17 Milwaukee av, in basement.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LABORERS AND TEAMS—APPLY immediately at 216 East Madison st. or McCormick's Reaper Factory site, Western-av. and the river.

WANTED—60 LABORERS AND FOREMAN and teamsters, and other business actually wanted at once for a new job. Call at 39 West Adams-st, near Canal.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 5,000 MEN TO work on nine different railroads in the neighborhood of Chicago; wages $2 to $2.50 per day; board $4 a week. Also, 200 sawmill hands; wages $28 to $35 per month, and board. For free fare and particulars, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, up-stairs.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS farming, and can make himself generally useful, and wife, without children, to work on a place 10 miles from the city; woman to do housework. Inquire of F. SMITH, 825 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO work in a bakery. Apply at 38 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—BOYS TO CLEAN LANTERNS; also experienced hand to run steam press. Apply at 218 and 218 East Lake st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND THORough travelling man, that can handle best and large trade, one with Western and Northwestern grocery acquaintance preferred; best of reference required; ... none but salesmen need apply. C M G, care Carrier 56.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD COPYISTS. Address in own handwriting P. O. Drawer 6170.

WANTED—10 OR 15 ACTIVE BOYS, 15 YEARS old or over, who are acquainted with the city; also 2 or 3 young lady copyists. Call at 376 State-st, Room 10.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 167 West Madison-st; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN OR German) for a country store; also laborers for Government work; wages $2.25; 3 years' employment. Apply at 216 East Washington st, Room 23.

WANTED—MEN TO WORK IN BRICK YARD. Also some teams. U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR IMPROVEment to call and secure a legitimate, independent, and profitable business. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR M. & N. R. R.: Entirely free fare. No fees; agent leaves our office 8:30 this morning. 50 saw mill hands, free fare, 500 for Wisconsin railroad, wages $2.25 to $2.75 per day; fare free. 20 brickyard men. 50 near the city, and 5 for city work. 200 for Government work, and 50 more for North Pacific $3 per day; three years' job. 41 West Randolph-st. ANGELL & COAKES, Agents.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS; $2.25 to $2.50 per day; 100 saw mill hands, $2.25 per day, free fare; farm hands, and men for brick-yards. Apply at 22 West Randolph st, and 29 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY: 200 MEN FOR the Detroit & Bay City Railroad. Wages, $2 per day; board, $4 per week; 200 saw mill hands for Wisconsin; wages, $30 to $35 per month and board; free fare. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTern Railway, Wisconsin and Michigan; track-laying, tie-cutting, station work, and grading, to very high prices; long job, company work. Also, 5 first-class carpenters. Apply at our new office, northwest corner of Lake and Canal sts. Entirely free fare, and no office charges.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS; 15 saw mill hands; 100 for city work; highest wages paid; free fare. Apply at 31 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A BOY FOR CIGAR STORE, COURT House Square, corner of Washington and Clark.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 MAY-ST, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Randolph-sts—A handsome front parlor, well furnished; also, suite of unfurnished rooms, with board.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—TO RENT, BACK parlor and bed room, with first-class board.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARD, $4.50.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

346 WEST INDIANA-ST.—BOARD AND rooms for two respectable young ladies.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Fine suites of furnished and unfurnished rooms with board. First class location and accommodations.

WEBER HOUSE, 86 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board from $6 to $9 per week; day board, $5; transient, $2.

South Side.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHed, with board, two large front rooms and two side rooms.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE NEATLY FURnished room for two gentlemen, with board; terms very reasonable; a few day boarders accommodated.

499 DEARBORN-ST. (FORMERLY CALLED Burnside), near Twenty-ninth and State-sts—Pleasant rooms, with good board, at lowest possible prices; parlors, piano, bath-room, and everything desirable.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ROOM nicely furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with good board.

609 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, with first-class table. Also, room for two gentlemen. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—THIRD-STORY FRONT room, for two gentlemen; also, single room, with board. Reference required.

809 WABASH-AV.—PENSION ANGLAISE—Apartments for first-class boarders only; terms from $7 to $10 per week; breakfast at 7:30; dinner at 6:30. This house has been completely refurnished and will be ready to receive visitors on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

884 INDIANA-AV. CORNER EIGHTEENTH st—Can accommodate a few young men with pleasant rooms and good board, upon reasonable terms.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at $5 per week.

VINCENNES-AV., NEAR OAK-AV.—PARTIES desiring handsome rooms, unfurnished (except carpets) with board; house first class; permanent party desired. Address U 78, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD for myself and wife, on the South Side. Terms not to exceed $18 per week. Address X 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A PRIvate family. Address, giving particulars, B 30, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE good board and room on South side between Twelfth and Twenty second sts; state terms. Address Z 14, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES AND LEASE—A FINE silver-plated show-case, Herring's safe, counters and shelving; also, desks and gas fixtures; will be sold cheap. 161 Wabash-av. N. B.—Large store, and rent cheap; fixtures will be sold separately.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A GENTLEman's watch and chain. Heavy gold hunting case (Appleton, Tracy & Co.) Waltham. Good time-keeper. Address P. O. Box 381 Chicago.

FOR SALE—HUNTING DOGS. 48 WEST Division-st.

FOR SALE—TO PUBLISHERS—THE COMplete printing materials of a seven column English weekly paper, entirely new. Address CHICAGO UNION.

FOR SALE—1 SET TINNERS' TOOLS AND small stock of tin and hardware, at No. 586 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, closets, bath-room, etc—running till 1st April 1873; good location for boarding house. Call at 516 Michigan-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR Swede girl for second work at 1209 Prairie av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; good wages will be paid to a competent person. Apply, with references, to 12 Bryan-place, between Lake and Randolph sts, fronting Union Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 893 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, FOR GENeral housework at 548 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A STRONG WILLING GIRL—TO wash iron and do plain cooking. Apply at No. 79 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT AMERICAN GIRL, FOR general house work. 34 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 238 Calumet-av. Good wages to a smart girl.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 37 Twenty-sixth st.

WANTED—FEMALE COOK USED TO RESTaurant; also girl to work in kitchen; good wages. Apply at 371 Wabash av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1071 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and a girl to do second work and take care of baby. Apply 519 West Monroe st. for 2 days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A private boarding house. MRS. TABOR, 595 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in Hyde Park. Apply at 552 Wabash-av, front room, up stairs.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRLS AND DISH-washers at Continental Hotel, State-st. and Eldridge court.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AT 434 Michigan-av. Apply this morning. Good wages.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR bows and scarfs at LABIN & COHEN, 47 Hubbard-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A BABE ONE month old. Apply to ANDREW NELSON, Room 43 Exchange Building.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR STORES, SHOPS, HOtels, restaurants and private families at City Intelligence Office, 166 Franklin-st, corner of Washington, Room 23.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook. Apply to BRADY & SMACK, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL, WHO WRITES A plain hand. Apply early this morning at 582 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a wholesale house; is strong, and willing to work; is a practical bookkeeper, quick and accurate; first-class penman; permanent situation desired where there is prospect of advancement; can furnish unexceptional references. Address M 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A GROcery store, by a young Englishman; has had six years' experience in London; salary not so much an object as experience here; good references. Address W. BUSH, Smithdale, Livingston County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A NORWEGIAN young man, of several years practical experience in the wholesale and retail trade, desires a permanent situation as merchant's clerk, bookkeeper, or other kind of employment. Able and willing to work, and good references. Address or apply to N, 202 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER IN A wholesale house, agent for a manufacturing company, bookkeeper, or in some other capacity. Large acquaintance, and first-class testimonials as to ability, etc. Address CASHIER, P. O. Box 54.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A foundry moulding room; can give good references. Apply to Chicago Foundry, 109 Canal st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cutter; prefer the country. Apply at 232 Twenty-second-st, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGIneer desires to obtain a situation running or erecting engines or machinery, or would take charge of a building as janitor. Address A 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist and gardener, from Europe, with the best references. Address L, 339 South Morgan-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY a young man with city references. Address 878 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A first class family, by a first-class man. Address S 15, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHman or clerk; will loan employer $100 or $150 on good security. Address A. GAHRING, 113 East Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN EXPERIenced sick-nurse. Address CLARK McCLUNG, 187 Fourth-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, German, possessing ability for any kind of business. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits, who speaks English and German, as porter or clerk in any store; salary not so much an object as a steady place. Address Z 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Norwegian, in a private family; will fix wages to suit employer, if a good home. Apply at 91 South Sangamon st., in the rear, to Mr Brown.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman, by an experienced, No. 1 man, for a first-class wholesale house. Have an extensive acquaintance South and West, and can do a good business. The best of city references as to ability, integrity etc. Address H 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A PORTER IN A store or commission house. Best of references. Salary no object. Address W 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one as cook, the other as second girl. Apply at 322 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one a good cook and first-class washer and ironer, and the other to do second work and take care of children in private family. The best of city references given. Call at 80 North Market st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman, as meat and pastry cook in hotel or boarding-house, or to do first-class cooking. Apply at Eagle Hotel, cor. Kinzie and Clinton-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO EXCELLENT Swedish girls in private family together. Can furnish good references. 125 West Monroe st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED TO DO SECOND WORK and sewing, by a competent girl, with good city references. Address X 21, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in private family; best of references. 71 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply, for two days, 166 North Union st. Good references.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OPERATOR IN family; understands dressmaking; willing to work for ten shillings per day. Address E 27, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A CANADIAN girl, as nurse girl, in a hotel or boarding house, on West Side. Address or apply at 58 Ellis-av. Good references.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY DESIRING TO RETIRE FROM the retail dry goods business will dispose of his stock, fixtures and lease on terms advantageous to the buyer. Location is on a main thoroughfare, and is unsurpassed. Present sales at the rate of $40,000 cash, which can be maintained. To an energetic man with capital of $12,000 to $40,000 a rare opportunity is offered. Address TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO., Commercial Agency, 35 South Canal-st.

A SMALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOtions for sale. Will sell the whole or part of them at less than wholesale prices. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn st.

A WELL ESTABLISHED AND PAYING SUBscription book business for sale; terms very favorable. Address B 25, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, WITH A good run of customers, in the best business part of Blue Island-av., for sale. Value of stock on hand, including horses and wagons, from $4,000 to $5,000. Present sales, $150 per day. Apply to CHARLES SCHUMACHER & CO., 242 Blue Island av.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE NEAR Union Park; 3 story and basement, for sale. For particulars address X 80, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—FOR $30—THE ENTIRE APPAratus for making toy balloons. Apply rear of 258 West Lake-st.

A RESTAURANT IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER and doing a good business for sale. Rent free with a prospect of remaining so for a number of years. Apply at 213 South Clark-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STORE LEASE AND fixtures for sale. Store, 55x20 feet; rent, $60 per month. No. 333 State-st.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities of the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 634, Elgin, Ill.

CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—TO sash and door manufacturers—2 full sets of sash and door machinery, planers, &c., all set up in running order, belonging to the bankrupt estate of Henry, Clinton & Co., Menasha, Wis. Apply to W. P. ROUNDS, Assignee, Menasha, Wis.

Also, the building containing same, 120x40 feet, four floors, dry houses, &c., making a most desirable opening; and well worth the investigation of wholesale manufacturers; business established six years; unusual facilities of every description. Apply to WILLIAM DYER, proprietor, Aurora, Ill.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—BEST LOCALITY in the city; a great bargain; only $300. Rent, $37. 25 Halsted-st.

CIGAR STAND AND ICE CREAM SALOON, IN good location, for sale; suitable for oyster saloon and restaurant. Apply at 122 West Washington-st.

ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY DRY GOODS, WITH old lease and 9 years' business established, worth $7,000, for $4,000 if bought this week, the owner having to go to Europe; sales $12,000 per annum guaranteed. Location, South side. Address H H, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 304 East Water-st, Milwaukee.

HOTEL IN KANSAS CITY FOR RENT. THE St. James Hotel of Kansas City, Mo., having been recently purchased by H. B. Claflin, has been put in first-class repair and thoroughly refitted in every respect, and is now offered for rent for a term of three or five years. The building is of brick, erected in 1870, on a line of a street railroad ... [illegible] ... For further particulars apply to H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New York, or GAGE & LADD, Attorneys-at-Law, Kansas City, Mo.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CROCKERY store, with saloon license, doing a good business, for sale. Parties with a small capital will do well by calling at 191 North Division-st.

THE GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, ... Bremer-st, doing splendid cash business, for sale or rent cheap.

$300 WILL SECURE ONE-HALF INTEREST in a cigar, tobacco, news, fruit and confectionery business, including building ... A good honest man can get easy terms. Court House Square Cigar store corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

$500 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES of school book, notion and candy store opposite one of the largest public schools on the South Side. Address T 56, Tribune office.

CHICAGO IN 1872.

Interesting Statistics from Edwards' New City Directory.

A Splendid Showing for a Burnt-out City.

Our Population Over Four Hundred Thousand People.

For the fifteenth time Richard Edwards, historian and statistician for Chicago, has issued his annual report of the progress of the city,—a publication which flatters us all, and is acceptable to us all, since there we find that niche and that possibility of immortality which is denied us in the cyclopedias, the Lives of Great Men, and even in the papers. Therefore, the greater the disgust a man feels when he finds that he has been wrongly labelled, that his house number is incorrectly given, and that he will go down to the limitless future as having lived at No. 248 Smith street, instead of No. 268. It is like an incorrect epitaph on a tomb-stone. But there are a few such inaccuracies that, like moles upon a woman's face, they really are a most serviceable foil.

In fifteen long years we have been under obligations to Mr. Edwards for directories which have enabled us to hunt up our debtors, and to get track of our friends. But besides that, his directories serve, from year to year, to indicate the increase of the population of the city, and also of the number of business houses. To have a set of them would almost be to have a record of the city for the length of time they cover. But no one cares for an old directory. It is dismissed like a superannuated horse. This last one is in many respects an improvement upon its predecessors,—not in typography, for they have all been excellent in that respect, but as regards the amount of matter furnished. The book contains 1,194 pages, of which 938 are occupied by the list of names, the directory proper, the business directory, street and avenue guide, and the city and county record. The latter, which is very full, and is always serviceable, gives all desired information touching our societies, churches, schools, libraries, and hospitals, as well as the names of the members of our Common Council, Boards of Police, Health, Education, etc. ward boundaries, fire limits, hack ordinances, street railroads, public halls, theatres, United States offices, etc. It has evidently been prepared with care, but, owing probably to the early day at which the first pages went to press, is not, in all respects, correct. Since July 1, the Board of Education has been greatly changed, and Mr. Klokke has been appointed Police Commissioner in the place of Mr. Rehm. The boundaries of the Ninth Ward are not correctly given, and James E. McLean is not Collector of Customs. These are about the only exceptions to its correctness, and they do not harm this title manual of information, which Mr. Edwards has obligingly furnished us in a condensed form.

The list of names is a pretty safe basis upon which to calculate the population of the city, and, upon examining it for this year, it proves a most gratifying increase. There are published 126,174 names. It is customary in Eastern cities to estimate five and a half persons to a name, but that proportion will hardly hold good here, owing to the proportionately smaller number of women and the recent great influx of unmarried mechanics, laborers, etc. We keep within bounds, however, in estimating it at three and a half to a name, which gives 441,609, or 91,000 more than in 1870, and 210,000 more than in 1866, at which time it was looked upon as quite a city. This list also shows that the effects of the fire of last October upon the population was very transitory, and that it has made remarkably rapid progress despite that set-back.

The following is a comparative list of names under each letter for the years 1866, 1870, and 1872:

Letter.	1866.	1870.	1871.
A	1,701	2,617	3,220
B	6,674	9,356	11,579
C	5,432	6,566	8,935
D	3,275	4,640	5,700
E	1,319	2,016	2,386
F	2,986	4,487	4,648
G	3,291	4,882	5,899
H	5,840	8,270	10,089
I	255	299	436
J	1,895	2,170	3,088
K	3,126	4,682	6,276
L	3,225	4,704	6,148
M	7,464	9,098	11,889
N	1,862	1,992	2,832
O	1,488	2,123	2,892
P	2,749	4,113	5,304
Q	236	424	391
R	3,335	4,685	6,285
S	7,125	10,890	13,915
T	2,006	2,732	3,967
U	220	329	415
V	601	953	1,218
W	5,198	6,264	8,256
Y	271	383	499
Z	185	258	382
Total	70,163	100,555	126,174

The following is a detailed statement on the same point:

There are 3,220 names that begin with letter A. Of these there are 47 Abbotts, 185 Adamses, 58 Alexanders, 691 Andersons, 140 Allens, 85 Andrewses, 81 Armstrongs, 78 Arnolds, and 51 Austins—which are the most popular names among the As; an increase of 604 names.

Of letter B, there are 11,579 names: 191 Bakers, 79 Baldwins, 73 Barneses, 110 Beckers, 90 Bells, 80 Bradleys, 78 Bradys, 350 Browns, 204 Burkes, 211 Burneses, and 95 Butlers. Beck, Bennett, Bishop, Black, Blake, Bowen, and Brook are also among the prominent names in letter B; an increase of 2,183 names.

The letter C numbers 8,935 names. Of these 170 are Campbells, 90 Carpenters, 147 Carrolls, 115 Caseys, 410 Clarks, 100 Coles, 203 Collinses, 75 Connells, 81 Conways, 200 Cookes, 70 Coopers, 85 Cunninghams, and 76 Curtises; an increase of 1,389 names.

Under letter D there are 5,700 names. Of these there are 271 Davises; Days, 70; Deans, 64; Donohues, 77; Doyles, 135; Duffys, 70; Dunns, 140; Dysons, 70; among the most prominent names in this letter are Daleys, Danielses, Day, Dodge, Drake, Drew, and the Douglasses; an increase of 1,060 names.

There are only 2,386 whose names commence with E. The Edwardses are 88 in number; the Evans, 80; Elliotts, 60; Ellises, 55; Ericksons, 125, and Evanses 105; an increase of 360 names.

The letter F includes 4,648 names. The Farwells are 105 in number; Fields, 40; Fishers, 106; Fitzgeralds, 175; Flynns, 96; Foleys, 95; Fords, 78; Fosters, 85; Foxes, 84; Franks, 93; French, 75; and the Fullers are 85. Fitzpatricks, Fowlers, and Freemans are well represented in letter F. There is a gain of 211 names.

There are 5,899 names in the letter G. Gallaghers are 73 in number; Gardners, 75; Gleesons, 85; Gormans, 85; Grahams, 90; Greens, 147; Grays, 83; Griffins, 100; there are also 70 Grants, and several of the Greeleys, which comprise the most prominent names in the letter G. The increase in this letter is 1,067 names.

In the letter H there are 10,089 names,—180 Halls, 80 Hamiltons, 180 Hansons, 126 Harrises, 105 Harts, 170 Hayeses, 130 Hills, 125 Hoffmans, 108 Hogans, 100 Hugheses; an increase of 1,819 names.

There are only 436 names in letter I. Among the most numerous are the Ingersolls, Irwins, and the Iversons; an increase of 47 names.

Letter J numbers 3,088 names, 995 of which are Johnsons, 370 Joneses, and 145 Jacksons; an increase of 918 names.

There are 6,276 names under letter K, among which are 394 Kellys, 134 Kennedys, 170 Kings, 70 Kochs, while Kane, Keating, Kehoe, Kline, Knight are among the most prominent names in letter K; an increase of 1,594 names.

Letter L numbers 6,148 names, among which are 190 Lynchs, 180 Lyonses, 105 Longs, 131 Lewises, 105 Lees, and Lawrences, Lanes, Livingstones, Leonards are also prominent in this letter. There is a gain of 1,442 names.

Letter M numbers 11,889 names. There are 2,132 Mcs, 575 Millers, 427 Murphys, 357 Myerses, 264 Martins, 200 Moores, and 185 Mitchells; a gain of 1,993 names.

There are 2,839 names under the letter N. Nelsons, Nortons, and Newmans are the most prominent names in this letter; an increase of 739 names.

Under letter O, there are 2,892 names, 335 of which are O'Briens, O'Connors, O'Donnells and O'Neils, are about the the same. The Olsons number 280, the increase is 656 names.

There are 5,304 names under letter P. Parkers 160; Petersons, 175; Phillips, 150; and Powers 120; a gain of 1,191 names.

There are only 391 names under the letter Q. A decrease of 33 names. Quinns, 105, and Quinlans 60, are about the only prominent names in this letter.

Letter R has 6,285 names. Of these there are 382 Ryans. The Reeds, Rogerses, Russells are the most prominent names in this letter, making an increase of 1,600.

S is the leading letter in the Directory,—numbering 13,915 names, among which are 1,160 Smiths, 287 Sullivans, and 120 Stewarts; a gain of 3,115 names.

Letter T has 3,967 names: 200 Taylors, 170 Thomases, 315 Thompsons, and 100 Turners, making a gain of 1,234 names.

Letter U numbers only 415 names, of which the Undersons are the most prominent.

There are 1,218 names in the letter V, not many of which are spelled alike. The increase is 265 names.

W has 8,256 names under its head, of which 140 are Wagners, 125 Walkers, 170 Walshes, 125 Wards, 275 Whites, 400 Williamses, and 315 Wilsons, making a gain of 1,992 names.

In letter X there is not a single name.

Y has 499 names, 190 of which are Youngs, the most prominent name in the letter. An increase of 144 names.

The letter Z numbers 382 names, Zimmerman being the only name of any prominence. The last name in the book is Zwoll. No increase.

The following is an abstract of the business report compared with the one for 1870, which shows a very general increase. There is a gratifying diminution in the number of dentists and physicians. The insurance companies have also fallen off:

BUSINESS REPORTS.

Business.	1872.	1870
Advertising agents	18	11
Architects and superintendents	84	89
Auction and commission	14	18
Bakers	146	151
Banks and bankers	68	66
Barbers and hairdressers	212	174
Billiard halls	44	32
Blacksmiths	121	101
Boarding houses	510	450
Booksellers and stationers	100	86
Boot and shoemakers	186	268
Boot and shoe manufacturers and wholesale dealers	27	30
Boots and shoes, retail	274	207
Brickyards and dealers	57	31
Carpenters and builders	209	133
Carriage builders and dealers	37	27
Cigar manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers	365	316
Clothing manufacturers and wholesale dealers	21	36
Clothing, retail	156	141
Coal dealers	74	45
Commission merchants	477	499
Dentists	65	72
Druggists, wholesale and retail	176	168
Dry goods, wholesale and retail	209	198
Furniture manufacturers and dealers	194	156
Grocers, wholesale and retail	1,078	1,080
Hardware and cutlery, wholesale and retail	178	119
Insurance companies	135	174
Lawyers	468	448
Lumber manufacturers and dealers	177	176
Meat markets	318	339
Newspapers and publications	87	95
Painters, sign and ornamental	187	151
Photographers	39	58
Physicians	428	464
Planing mills	42	32
Printers, book and job	99	87
Real estate	672	375
Saloons	1,384	1,481
Tailors	346	522
Wagon makers	78	65
Watchmakers and jewellers	150	139
Wines and liquors	157	129
Wood and coal	65	101

These are the principal features of the Directory. Of course, everybody who has the money will buy one, and will see for himself a number of matters of interest which are not touched upon here.

CITY POLITICS.

The Work Goes Bravely On—Good Progress Making in the Matter of Ward Organization.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Greeley and Koerner of the Seventeenth Ward was held last evening at No. 279 Blackhawk street. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Arno Voss, who stated that a meeting was held about one week ago, at which he had been elected President, and Mr. Wardell Secretary. The election of an Executive Committee was postponed until that meeting. Therefore, the first thing in order would be the election of such a Committee.

Mr. Robert Leigh moved that the election be postponed for another week, and that a Committee of three be appointed to select the best men that could be found in the ward. The motion was carried, and the President appointed Martin Halls, Robert Lahey, and Henry Lahey, as such Committee.

Otto Peltzer was called upon to speak. He said he was not a speaker, but he wished to state that there existed, in the Seventeenth Ward, a desperate clique, which had been organized for years, and it would be the duty of every patriotic citizen of the ward to work and to do their best to rout this corrupt clique.

General Hermann Lieb, the next speaker, said he looked upon this movement as of far greater importance than is generally appreciated. The object of the present movement was not for the purpose only to oust the present office-holders. When a President became so corrupt as to use Custom Houses, as was done in New York and New Orleans, for political machines; when that President is selling arms to the French, and when he tries to corrupt and bribe Senators, as Grant has done in the case of Schurz; when the United States Mail is used to distribute political campaign documents, and numberless crimes and rascalities were committed by the party that supports that President, it becomes the duty of every patriotic citizen to wake up and go to work, and do his best to turn out such corruption, and put a new and honest party in its place. A political party, the speaker continued, should never be kept more than eight or twelve years in power. If it was in power a longer time than that, it would naturally become corrupt. He dwelt with considerable length upon the folly of party fealty, contending that it was wrong to stick to a party right or wrong. He himself had been a good Republican, had served with distinction in the army, and had a bullet-shot in his leg to show for it, yet he was gladly joining hands with Democrats to turn out the present corrupt Republican party.

Albert Michaelson was called upon next. He said he had always been a Democrat, had always stood by the Democratic party, and was not ashamed of it. On the contrary, he was proud of it. He had opposed Grant in 1868, and he said then Grant was a misrepresentative of the American people, and he says so now. The present movement shows he was right, and he hoped that no Democrat would, for reputation's sake, vote for Grant. He paid a high compliment to the patriotism of General Lieb, and informed the people that Mr. Lieb was now at the head of the best Liberal German daily in the State of Illinois, the *Chicago Union*. It was the duty of every German citizen of Chicago to subscribe for it, and thus support and recognize a man who had always stood up for their rights and their liberties. He also paid a compliment to the *Freie Presse*, another German daily published every evening, by Mr. Michalis, who had begun with very small means, and had been one of the first to espouse the Liberal cause.

Mr. Otto Peltzer was again called for, and addressed the meeting in German at considerable length, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

THE SCANDINAVIAN GREELEY CLUB.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Scandinavian Greeley Club had a consultation last evening at No. 24 East Chicago avenue. Charles C. Sundell, American Consul to Sweden under President Lincoln, was in the chair. The Committee decided upon holding another mass meeting Saturday, Aug. 24, at No. 24 East Chicago avenue, and after that a mass meeting regularly every month, besides a meeting to be held every week, alternately in each division. It was reported that a great many Scandinavians had enrolled themselves as members of the Greeley Club since the last meeting, and daily accessions were made to their ranks.

A Committee of three was appointed, consisting of Mr. Sundell, Mr. Schogen, and Mr. Silverparre, to wait upon the Central Committee of Cook County for the purpose of consulting how speakers and means to defray expenses can best be obtained.

SIXTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Sixth Ward Greeley and Brown Club, held at 324 Archer avenue on Wednesday evening, the following business was transacted. The President, George Hilton, occupied the chair. The following were elected to constitute the Sixth Ward Executive Committee: First Precinct, William Young, Thomas Thalbert, Fred Garnicke, John Ryan, Charles Clash; Third Precinct, Matt. Bale, E. J. Connelly, Conrad Gerdery ahn, J. M. McNally; Fourth Precinct, John Schaeffer, William Otto, John Julian, John McGillicott, J. J. Corkery; Fifth Precinct, James Gordon, Daniel Malleny, J. McGovern, W. T. Fitzgerald, Michael Fennecan, George Hilton and Michael Fennecan were elected members of the Cook County Campaign Committee. The Committee for the Second Precinct will be appointed at the next meeting, to be held Saturday, the 24th inst., at No. 207 Archer avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

On Saturday night, the Liberals of the Nineteenth Ward will meet at No. 182 Rush street, corner of Pearson, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club.

—A vote of the boarders of Beuchel's boarding house, No. 355 South Clark street, yesterday, resulted as follows: Greeley, 55; Grant, 41; not voting, 23.

—Another straw. Vote of employes of the First National Bank of Chicago: Greeley, 16; Grant, 5.

—The officers and Committees of the Sixteenth Ward Greeley Club are requested to meet for consultation at "Fish" Muller's, No. 889 North Clark street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. H. E. Hamilton, President.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Launch of a New Steamship.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The new steamship Philadelphia was successfully launched to-day. A great crowd was present. She is the first vessel of the new Liverpool line from this port.

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENVILLE, Pa., Aug. 15.—The corner-stone of Greenville Hall, the first building of Thiel College, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, was laid to-day, with appropriate services. The day was magnificent. The College grove was fairly filled with the large and interested audience. Rev. S. G. A. Wenzel, Hon. M. C. Trout, Hon. James Griffith, Rev. W. A. Passavant, D.D., A. D. Gillespie, W. J. A. Sheakly, and a number of others, took part in the addresses and other exercises of the occasion. Mr. Austin furnished superior music. The corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Professor Roth, the Board of Trustees taking part, according to the Liturgical usages of the Lutheran Church.

Murder of an Old Man.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15.—A special to the *Commercial* from Butler, Pa., states that a man named James Downey, 70 years of age, was found dead yesterday morning. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that he was choked to death by parties unknown. Two men, named Weil and Kerr, have been arrested on suspicion, and held for hearing on Thursday next.

Liabilities of the Fisher Brothers.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 15.—At a meeting, to-day, of the creditors of Fisher Brothers, oil dealers, whose failure was recently announced, the utmost liberality was shown. Contracts amounting to $270,000 were cancelled. The statement shows the liabilities to be only $65,000 in excess of assets, after these cancellations.

THE FAR WEST.

Suicide of a Pioneer—Killed by a Chinaman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Hon. M. M. Estee, late Secretary of the Republican State Committee, addressed a large Greeley meeting this evening.

Dr. C. W. Norcom, a California pioneer, and a native of North Carolina, suicided at Stockton yesterday.

Captain Leroy, of the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, was shot dead, at Fort Yuma, by a Chinaman hotel-keeper, from whom he had ordered liquor, and refused to pay for it. Leroy fired first, but missed. The Chinaman then fired, breaking Leroy's right arm. The latter then took his pistol in his left hand, and fired twice more before he was killed.

Arrested for Stealing from the Mails—Indian Depredations.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 15.—Isaac Moore, lately Postmaster at Ogden, has been arrested upon the charge of stealing a package containing $10,000, mailed at San Francisco, to the First National Bank of this city. He is in custody in default of $20,000 bail for examination.

General Morrow was busy to-day with the telegraph, trying to have the Indians collected alone place for a conference with the Government authorities. General Sheridan telegraphs to use force at once, if required, to quell any disturbance. Further depredations are reported.

KANSAS.

Work Commenced on a New Railroad—Suicide.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 15.—Work has been commenced, by a large force, all along the line of the Atchison extension of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and, by the 1st of November, cars will be running into the city over that line.

A man named Henry Stickney, from Waukegan, Ill., yesterday, jumped from a cattle train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, about six miles from this city, ran to a small pond, near the road, threw himself it, face downward, and was drowned, the water being not over six inches deep. The man was insane.

A Thankful Acknowledgment.

Messrs. Wilcox & Miller, General Agents of the North American Life Insurance Company of New York:

GENTLEMEN: I have to tender you the thanks of myself and Mrs. Carrie Underhill, sister of the late Isaac C. Day, for the prompt payment of the policy on his life for $5,000 for her benefit, the same being paid, without delay or quibble, as soon as the required proofs were before said company; and I hereby recommend the said company as one in which the public can place the utmost confidence as honorable, prompt and just in all its transactions. Yours, respectfully,

FRED. S. DAY, Trustee.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Third Day of the Kennicott Shooting Tournament.

The Prizes Won by the Kleinman Brothers, and Mr. Maskey, of Nashville.

Base Ball Matters—The Mace-O'Baldwin Prize-Fight.

The third day of the shooting tournament at Dexter Park was very much of a success, both in the number and character of the contestants, and in the average of birds killed. More birds were lost than on the previous two days, but this is to a great extent attributable to the reduction of the allowance of shot from one-fourth to one ounce, and to the wind which prevailed during the greater part of the day. The referee was Mr. Williams, a venerable sportsman of Whitewater, Wis. Yesterday appeared to be the "Kleinman day." It was, of course, within reasonable probability that Abe Kleinman would secure some one of the week's prizes, but no arrangement was made by the betting men to have another Kleinman capture the second prize as Henry did. In view of the fact that three of the Kleinmans had secured prizes and three had also gone to the Price brothers, one disgusted delegate on yesterday moved to have these two families promptly exterminated. He would have carried a large majority if he had gone to a vote.

The entries numbered fifty-three, a slight falling off from the previous day, and the rules were the same, excepting only the shot, as mentioned above. The result of the first ten each was as follows:

G. C. Sherman	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1	7
G. H. Douglas	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0	7
A. H. Bogardus	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
J. Moore	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	8
A. V. Jones	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1	7
J. Reeves	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	8
M. Johnson	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1	7
J. Farnsworth	1 0 0 0 0 dr.	1
Z. C. Pheatt	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	8
M. J. Carl	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	7
A. S. Kennedy	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	8
C. M. Ross	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	6
J. W. Long	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
G. Stanton	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
W. B. Haworth	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
D. E. Jones	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	[illegible]
J. A. Kinney	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	9
D. Brown	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1	7
J. J. Kleinman	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	7
F. R. Mitchell	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 dr.	[illegible]
W. D. Watkins	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	7
F. Maskey	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	7
Henry Kleinman	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	9
W. Taylor	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	7
H. Cornish	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8
G. M. Smith	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
N. Doxey	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	7
G. K. Pheatt	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	8
M. Heath	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	4
Ed Price	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	[illegible]
H. N. Sherman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
J. Butler	1 1 0 1 2 0 1 1 1 1	8
J. Wright	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1	6
Tom Stagg	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	6
W. T. Johnson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	8
M. H. Eastman	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0	6
Aleck Price	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1	5
Abe Kleinman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
Harry Huntington	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	9
E. Thomas, Jr.	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
William Price	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	8
C. Adams	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
John F. Whiting	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	7
J. E. Bartlett	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0	5
William Small	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1	6
H. Alexander	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0	6
Sol. Hopkins	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	7
Acklin	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0	6
Pritchitt	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	5
Abner Price	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	9
Jesse Allen	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
J. Ayer	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0	7
Eggleston	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0	7

The number of contestants who had killed their ten straight was much smaller than on the other days, only three showing up. One of these was Mr. Sherman, the winner of the second prize on the previous day, and one of the very best sportsmen participating. His residence was incorrectly stated in yesterday's papers as Detroit. It should have been Beloit, Wis. To Mr. Sherman's great credit it should be stated that he refused overtures to divide the proceeds of the first prize, deeming it unsportsmanlike and savoring of collusion and fraud. Another contestant was bought in the pools by one name, and stood on the record under another, which is given below. A large number of pools were sold on the contest for first prize after it was known that it lay between "Adams," Sherman, and Kleinman. A few of them are noted:

Kleinman	$15	Kleinman	$15
Sherman	14	Sherman	17
Adams	11	Adams	15
Kleinman	$20	Kleinman	$25
Sherman	10	Sherman	17
Adams	10	Adams	12
Kleinman	$20	Kleinman	$20
Sherman	12	Sherman	18
Adams	11	Adams	14

The first five birds, at twenty-six yards, resulted as follows:

Sherman	1 1 1 1 1	5
Kleinman	1 1 1 1 1	5
Adams	0 dr	0

Adams having gracefully retired, the remaining two moved back five yards further, and tried another five birds, the result being that the Kleinman family captured the $800 watch and chain by the following showing:

Sherman	0 0 1 0	1
Kleinman	0 1 1 1	3

The ties on nine birds comprised eleven contestants, and pool-selling was brisk, Bogardus being made a warm favorite. Below are samples of the pools:

Bogardus	$15	Bogardus	$20
Price	5	Price	6
Long	5	Stanton	5
Field	13	Field	23
Bogardus	$15	Bogardus	$20
Price	5	Price	5
H. Kleinman	6	H. Kleinman	7
Field	20	Field	30

It only required a little time to settle the disposal of the $100 which constituted the second prize. Below is the score:

Bogardus	1 1 0 dr	1
Long	1 1 1 0 dr	3
Stanton	1 0 dr	1
Haworth	1 1 0 dr	2
Kinney	0 dr	0
H. Kleinman	1 1 1 1	5
Smith	1 1 1 0 dr	3
Huntington	1 1 0 0 1	3
Thomas	1 1 1 0 dr	3
Abner Price	1 0 dr	1
Allen	1 1 0 dr	2

The ties for the $70, which constituted the third prize, were shot off by those who had killed eight birds. Pools were not very large, though quite a number were sold. They ran about as follows:

Reeves	$5	G. K. Pheatt	$5
G. K. Pheatt	3	Kennedy	5
Z. C. Pheatt	2	W. Price	5
Field	10	Field	9

The result was not conclusive in the first attempt, as will be seen:

Moore	1 1 1 1 0	4
Reeves	0 1 1 0 dr	2
Z. C. Pheatt	1 1 1 0 dr	3
Kennedy	1 1 0 0 dr	2
Cornish	1 1 1 0	3
G. K. Pheatt	1 1 1 1 0	4
Butler	1 1 0 dr	1
Johnson	1 1 0 0 dr	2
W. Price	0 1 1 0 dr	2

Three persons having missed one bird each, another trial was had:

Moore	0 0 1 0	1
Z. C. Pheatt	0 0 1 1	2
G. K. Pheatt	0 1 1 0	2

The Pheatt brothers having thus decided that the prize was to go to Toledo, settled its ultimate possession as below:

G. K. Pheatt	0 1 0 1 1	3
Z. C. Pheatt	0 0 0 dr.	0

Some discussion ensued as to whether the last prize could be settled as darkness was fast coming on; but it having been decided to go on the contest was a short one. The winner is from Nashville, Tenn. The score was:

Sherman	0 dr	0
Douglas	1 1 1 0 dr	3
Jones	0 dr	0
Johnson	0 dr	0
Close	1 1 1 0 dr	3
J. J. Kleinman	1 0 dr	1
Watkins	1 0 dr	1
Maskey	1 1 1 1	5
Taylor	0 dr	0
Doxey	0 dr	0
E. Price	1 0 dr	1
Whiting	1 1 0 dr	2
Brown	1 1 1 0 dr	3
Hopkins	1 0 dr	1
Ayer	1 0 dr	1
Eggleston	0 dr	0

At the close of the day the announcement was made that it was intended, if possible, to get up a sweepstakes for Saturday, each contestant to deposit $100 and to shoot at 25 (or 50) birds, the winner taking all. Bogardus and Kleinman will be handicapped one yard each if the effort is successful.

To-day's shooting will be at double rises, ten doubles each. The prizes are all money—$215; $150; $75, and $50. The field will be a good one and the record probably better than on yesterday.

The complimentary prize of the set of silver, offered by the Kennicotts to amateurs, two persons representing each club, will be shot for to-morrow. Entries have been already made of the Eagle Club, of Auburn, N. Y.; the Nashville Club, of Nashville, Tenn.; the Prairies and Kennicotts, of this city; the Pioneer Club, of Edgerton, Wis.; and the Detroit Shooting Club, of Detroit. More are expected to join and the exhibition will be a fine one.

BASE BALL.

MUTUALS VS. MAPLE LEAFS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Mutuals beat the Maple Leafs, to-day, by a score of 9 to 4.

ATHLETICS VS. ECKFORD.

From the New York World, Aug. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The second championship game of the reorganized Eckford nine was played to-day with the Athletics, of this city on the latter's ground. About one thousand persons were present. The announcement of the game being very short, was no doubt the cause of the slim attendance. The Eckfords were blanked in the first two innings, while the Athletics, by good batting and errors made by Nelson, Clinton, and Andy Allison, scored four runs, only one being earned. Both nines scored four runs each in the third inning errors by Fisher and Anson preventing the Eckfords from being blanked, while the Athletics earned two of their runs by the fine hits of McGeary, Cuthbert, McBride, and Meyerle. A muff by Malone in the fourth inning gave the Eckfords two unearned runs, but they were blanked in the next three innings, while the Athletics by good batting earned two of the three runs they made in the sixth inning. Base hits by Snyder, Clinton, and Allison, and Malone's error gave the Eckfords three runs in the eighth inning, one being earned. The Athletics earned the only runs they made in that inning and in the last inning, the game resulting in their favor by a score of 12 to 9. The game was a poorly played and uninteresting one, despite the cleverness of the score, Mack, McGeary, and Fisler doing the best fielding for the Athletics, Wood and Snyder excelling on behalf of the Eckfords, who outfielded their opponents. Meyerle missed a couple of easy catches at right field. The ball used was a lively one, bounding, in several instances, over the fielder's head. The umpiring was impartial. The following is a summary of the game:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 12.—Second game of the championship series between the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia:

ECKFORD.	R	B	P	A	ATHLETIC.	R	B	P	A
D. Allison, c.	3	2	3	0	Cuthbert, l. f.	2	3	2	0
Wood, 2 b.	1	2	5	4	McBride, p.	2	3	2	2
Martin, r. f.	1	1	1	0	Meyerle, r. f.	0	2	1	0
Nelson, 3 b.	1	1	2	0	Malone, 1 b.	2	2	11	1
A. Allison, s. s.	0	0	12	0	Fisler, 2 b.	0	1	5	4
Gedney, l. f.	0	3	2	0	Treacy, c. f.	2	1	0	0
Snyder, s. s.	1	2	0	7	Anson, 3 b.	1	3	1	1
Zettlein, p.	0	1	1	2	Mack, s. s.	1	2	0	4
Clinton, c. f.	1	1	1	0	McGeary, c.	2	2	5	0
Totals	9	13	27	13	Totals	12	13	27	12

Innings—										
Eckford	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	3	0	—9
Athletic	0	4	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	—12

Runs earned—Athletic, 6; Eckford, 2.
First base by errors—Athletic, 5; Eckford, 8.
Umpire, Mr. Fred. Erby, Chicago B. B. C.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

THE TURF.

DEATH OF LEXINGTON.

The New York *Herald* of the 13th inst. says: "We have received the sad intelligence that Lexington, the greatest race-horse that America ever produced, died at Mr. Alexander's stud farm at Spring Station, Ky., a few days ago. This grand old horse ran the fastest four miles that were ever run where accurate watches and timekeepers were in vogue. He was the sire of more race horses than probably any horse that ever lived. The best of his get were Norfolk, Asteroid, Kentucky, Harry Bassett, Kingfisher, Idlewild, and Tom Bowling. Asteroid and Kentucky have already presented to the turf some noble grandsons of the old horse. Kingfisher and Harry Bassett will, if they live, be equally successful if high form, pure blood, and splendid racing powers justify such a prediction."

HARPER'S STABLE.

Old John Harper, with his string of race horses, left Monmouth Park direct for Kentucky, on Tuesday. The stable consists of Longfellow, Express, Extract and Platina. They were accompanied to Lexington by H. P. McGrath's stable, comprising Susan Ann, the winner of three races last week; Tom Bowling, John Doe, Richard Roe, and Jury. Lyttleton does not go back to Kentucky with John Harper's string, having been sold to Mr. Welsh, of Chestnut Hills, Philadelphia, the owner of Leamington, the sire of Lyttleton, for $4,000. Mr. Welsh's intention is to enter Lyttleton for the great $20,000 purse, four mile heats, to be run at the Louisiana Course at New Orleans next April. Should the little horse winter well he will be a dangerous customer for that great event. Should Harry Bassett go down to Louisiana he, of course, will be a great favorite, but he will not have a walk over. There will be many to run against him, and Anna B. will sell high in the pools.

TROTTERS AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—The trotters Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Jay Gould, St. Elmo and Greenwich Maid have arrived for the races to commence at Cold Spring course on the 20th. Doble says that, all things favorable, the Maid will beat her famous time of last year.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—At the races, to-day, the purse of $3,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:34, was won by Kilburn Jim. Time, 2:29¼, 2:28½, 2:24¼, 2:27¼, and 2:28. Jim Irving took the second and third heats.

PUGILISM.

NO PROSPECT OF A FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—It is stated that Jem Mace arrived here this morning and O'Baldwin is in Philadelphia. There are no prospects of a fight. Alderman McMullen telegraphed Mace's friends in this city, this afternoon, suggesting New Orleans as the place of the fight. An answer was made that the proposition was to meet at Erie, Pa., and go to Canada to fight. McMullen replied he would name the time and place of the fight to-night.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING OF M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The opening of McVicker's Theatre, last evening, was an event in the rebuilding of the city to be marked with a white stone. It was the dedication to its appropriate uses of the first public building erected within the limits devastated by the great conflagration. As our readers have already been informed, all the seats were sold several days ago, therefore an immense crowd was to be expected. But the size of the assemblage and the enthusiasm manifested even surpassed expectation. The doors were opened at half-past 7 o'clock, but long before that hour the vestibule and sidewalk were filled with an excited multitude. People gathered faster than they could be admitted, and, by 8 o'clock, the press was fearful. The vestibule was full, the adjacent walks were full, and a long line of persons, anxious for admission, extended as far as State street. There was nothing to do but to exercise the most exemplary patience, and wait until the way should be gradually cleared to the auditorium. At 8 o'clock punctually the play commenced, but at least 1,000 people were still without. As they slowly forced their way along the passage, or were forced by the pressure of those about them, they had time to study the architecture of the entrance, the gilded pillars that support the massive portico, the bronzed figures that guard the doorway, and the elaborate frescoing of the vestibule. Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, rich and poor, were indiscriminately mixed in the confused and intricate mass of humanity. It was nearly 9 o'clock, and about the ending of the first act, when the last spectator filed in and sat tied perspiringly into his elegantly-upholstered chair.

It was not the play that a majority of the people had come to see. That was evident in the long and patient attention of every spectator to the various details of the handsomest theatre auditorium at the West. Lorgnettes were levelled at the ceiling, and many a long, admiring look was given to the proscenium, whose elaborate ornamentation and chaste coloring in white and gold were a pleasure and delight to the beholder. But it is not our intention to give again a description of the theatre. After the curiosity of the audience had been fully satisfied—and this was not before the close of the second act—they began to be aware of the play which was being enacted upon the stage. This was Douglas Jerrold's five-act comedy, "Time Works Wonders," which had been mounted with a care in regard to detail befitting the occasion, and was played with great fidelity and reference to stage proprieties. The spectators were not there to be captious and hypercritical. They came to see that an era in the history of Chicago was properly observed, and to compliment the gentleman to whom honor was due for this triumph in the way of restoration. The new company would have been well received even had it been poor, which it did not seem to be, so far as one can judge from seeing a first effort, nor neglectful of anything which they deemed would conspire to their individual success. It was plain that the rehearsals had been long and efficient.

The cast was as follows: *Sir Gilbert Norman*, J. M. Barron; *Clarence Norman*, W. H. Powers; *Mr. Goldthumb*, M. Lanergan; *Felix Goldthumb*, James O'Neil; *Professor Trifles*, O. W. Blake; *Bantam*, Ed. Barry; *Olive*, E. Clifford; *Jugby*, Neil Grey; *Post Boy*, F. Moseley; *Robert*, F. H. Ellison; *Florentina*, Julia Blake; *Betsy Tulip*, Mary Myers; *Miss Tucker*, Clara Stonesll; *Mrs. Goldthumb*, Sylvester Post; *Chicken*, Emma Marble; *Mrs. Jugby*, Helena Wilgus.

Mr. Barron is, we believe, not entirely unknown in Chicago. He played his part conscientiously, and, if not always with the fervor that his impassioned lines demanded, still there was little in his rendering of his part that even the unkindest critic could specify as specially offending. Mr. Powers won a round of applause in the scene in which he explains his concealed passion to his uncle. Mr. Lonergan, as *Mr. Goldthumb*—the only truly dramatic character in the entire piece—won the favor of the audience, and, if he continues to do as well as last evening, is likely to be regarded with favor by future patrons of this theatre. He has a pleasant voice, an agreeable manner, a good stage presence, together with other requisites which stand him in excellent stead in his special line of business. Mr. O'Neil was handsomely made up as young *Goldthumb*, and acted the part with a good conception of its humorous points, and with an occasional display of the finer touches of sentiment involved in this *role*. Further appearance in more exacting impersonations will be necessary to make the public fully acquainted with his capabilities, but we venture to prophesy that he has matter in him that will meet with hearty approbation.

—Miss Blake is well known in the theatres of the Northwest. She is thoroughly familiar with stage business, dresses well, has a pleasing face, and the ability to fill higher *roles* than that which she enacted last night. Mrs. Myers has seldom appeared to better advantage. Mrs. Stoneall, who is equally well known, was also happily cast. Mrs. Post is new to the boards of Chicago theatres, but her playing last evening showed that she will materially add to the strength of the company. Further experience of the company will be needed before its versatility and general adaptability can be thoroughly known and tested. After the audience once forgot the theatre, and entered fully into the spirit of the play, the applause was frequent. When the curtain finally fell, the cheers were prolonged until it was again raised; then actors were allowed to retire with a final salvo as an earnest of the manner in which their efforts were appreciated.

The music of the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. E. Hartel, was unequal, but occasionally excellent. Further practice will doubtless remove all blemishes. After the curtain fell upon the last act of the comedy, a new overture was given, descriptive of the destruction and reconstruction of Chicago, which contained some pleasing strains, and was as suggestive of the mighty theme attempted as could well be condensed into so small space, and rendered with such limited means. The overture was succeeded by the epilogue, a carefully-written and exceedingly compact poem, prepared by some young gentleman of this city, which was delivered by Mr. McVicker with great taste and propriety of expression. His appearance was greeted with round upon round of applause, which was with difficulty stilled so far as to allow him to go on with his recitation. The reception was a high personal compliment, but was well deserved. The business of this theatre having been thus successfully inaugurated, it can look forward to a long career of prosperity in the restored city, of which it will be one of the chief ornaments.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

What the Coroner Did Yesterday.

The following inquests were held by Coroner Stephens yesterday:

At No. 157 Fulton street, on the body of Christian Oelting, aged 26 years, who was found dead in bed about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A *post mortem* examination was made, which resulted in the discovery that the young man had poisoned himself with a narcotic drug. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide. A letter directed to a friend in this city was found in his trunk, which stated that the writer was tired of life, in poor health, and unable, both mentally and physically, to earn a living at his trade (moulding). Deceased requested that an enclosed photograph should be sent to Germany, and that his mother should be informed of his death.

At the County Hospital, on the body of Joseph Kosebsky, aged 35. Deceased was a laborer, who died from injuries sustained in falling from a building in process of erection at Nos. 22 and 24 Lake street. Verdict, accidental death. He leaves a wife and family, who reside on Barrington street.

At No. 23 Hastings street, on the body of Maria Louisa Brisault, aged 32. Deceased was arrested on a "disorderly" warrant on Wednesday, and brought to the Madison street Police Court. Shortly after her return to her home she gave birth to a child, and, no physician being in attendance, died about two hours from want of proper care. A few of her female neighbors did all they could to assist her. Among the rest was a Mrs. Quirk, the woman who had her arrested. After the death of Mrs. Brisault, it was suspected that Mrs. Quirk had poisoned her. The case was reported to the Coroner, and he and Dr. McCarthy, County Physician, examined the remains yesterday. It was found that the woman died because she had not received proper medical attendance.

The Camp Meeting at Desplaines.

The Thirteenth Annual Camp Meeting of the Methodists of this District commenced, yesterday, at Desplaines, fifteen miles northwest of Chicago. Many improvements have been made this season, the grounds being much cleaner and in better order than heretofore. The sanitary regulations are more complete, and additional wells have been dug. There is a large boarding tent on the grounds, where excellent meals can be obtained at reasonable rates, and also a restaurant. During the past week several families have been enjoying themselves on the grounds. There were but few arrivals on Wednesday, but yesterday crowds were coming in all day. The opening services were held in the evening, Dr. Dandy preaching an excellent sermon.

The Free Italian Church.

Father Gavazzi and the Rev. Dr. Thompson, delegates from the Free Italian Church, who will preach in this city on Sunday, are at the Grand Central. The Free Christian Church of Italy was formed in 1870, by a union of thirty-three congregations, each having its own evangelistor pastor. Its confession of faith is a declaration of principles, held in common by Evangelical Christians. Its Constitution is a system of general rules for the general good; each church being, nevertheless, independent in its local affairs. The deputies of the churches meet in General Assembly, annually, to deliberate upon matters pertaining to all the churches. The two divines bring credentials with them, and are warmly indorsed by several of the most distinguished American residents in Italy.

New Street Railroads.

The Common Council having bound itself to certain stipulations, it is very doubtful if the new city railway companies can procure permission to run on the proposed streets. The ordinances and contracts of the city with the old City Railway Company bound the former not to allow the use of certain streets except by the latter, and also exempted other streets from railroad uses. These privileges were purchased by the present West Division Company, and by an ordinance passed Nov. 18, 1862, it was provided that no tracks should be put on Monroe, Adams, or West Jackson streets for twenty-six years. Canal, Harrison, or Lake street, east of Market, are exempt also, the Company having relinquished its rights to put tracks on those streets, upon condition that they should be exempt.

"Yr Eisteddfod."

A humorous and edifying lecture was delivered at the Welsh Presbyterian Church last evening to the "Young People's Association, by the minister (*pro tem*), the Rev. R. Evans, of Cambria, the subject being "Thomas Richards of Aberwain," who was a very popular minister in the Principality in the past ages. At the close of the lecture, Miss Evans sang a touching song which was universally applauded. Afterwards a report was read from a committee (previously appointed) purporting to show that the good old Cymric stock of the Garden City intend to make an experiment on the most ancient of literary institutions, "Yr Eisteddfod," and, that one should be held here next spring under the auspices of the Chicago Welsh Literary Society.

Everything.

M. Niboyet, French Consul in Chicago, leaves for France to-morrow evening. It is understood that he contemplates resigning his position as Consul.

—Beacon Light Division, Sons of Temperance, will publicly dedicate their hall, on the southwest corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, next Monday evening. The public is invited.

—A young man, named Henry Bower, residing at 441 Elston avenue, had his ankle fractured at the Chicago Rolling Mills, yesterday afternoon, by the falling upon it of a heavy iron hook.

—C. E. Culver, Esq., First Vice President of the Board of Trade, returned home yesterday from his European trip. He encountered several members of the Board in the course of his journeyings.

—The steamer Williams received a still alarm at half-past 5 o'clock last evening for a fire at No. 42 Eagle street, which was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. It was extinguished before any great amount of damage had been done.

—An insignificant fire in Goss & Phillips' planing-mill, at the corner of South Clark and Twelfth street, caused the double alarm from Box 27, shortly after noon yesterday. The damage was slight, though it was thought at one time that there would be a disastrous fire.

—The annual fair and festival in aid of the French Catholic Church will be held in the basement hall of Notre Dame Church, corner of South Halsted and Tyler streets, beginning on Monday, the 19th of August, and ending Saturday evening, the 24th.

—It was Molly Whitney, and not Lollie Whitney, who was arrested last Saturday night and fined in the Police Court. Miss Lollie feels annoyed at the similarity of names. She hasn't been arrested for some time.

—Mr. George W. Newcomb, real estate and loan agent, residing at No. 214 Warren avenue, was thrown out of his buggy on Van Buren street, on Tuesday afternoon, and had one of his legs broken. He is now as comfortable as possible, and no apprehensions of serious results are felt by his physicians.

—Jacob Isaacson, a rag-dealer residing at No. 1124 Pacific avenue, was instantly killed at 4 o'clock last evening, by being caught between an elevator and the floor of the building Nos. 75 and 77 Wabash avenue. The accident occurred while he was endeavoring to jump off the moving machine. He leaves a wife and four children.

—Mary McCue, a woman who resided on Wright street until she took up her abode in the House of Correction, was fined $45 by Justice Scully yesterday for having treated her little daughter, aged 11 years, in a cruel manner. The inhuman mother stripped the child, bound her hand and foot, and flogged her for several minutes with a thick rope. In default of the fine, Mrs. McCue was sent back to the House of Correction, and the child was removed to the Catholic Asylum.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yough, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 75; 8 a. m., 76; 8:30 a. m., 76; 9 a. m., 76; 9:30 a. m. 77; 10 a. m., 77; 10:30 a. m., 78; 11 a. m., 78; 11:30 a. m., 80; 12 m., 80; 12:30 p. m., 81; 1 p. m., 81; 1:30 p. m., 79; 2 p. m., 79; 2:30 p. m., 78; 3 p. m., 78; 3:30 p. m., 77; 4 p. m., 77; 4:30 p. m., 76; 5 p. m., 76; 5:30 p. m., 76; 6 p. m., 75—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 94 degrees in the sun.

—Some time ago a Scotchman named John Bowman, a machinist by trade, came to this city from Edinburgh, Scotland, and soon obtained lucrative employment. In May last he sent for his wife and daughter, and they arrived at New York, a few days ago, and came on here without delay. Meanwhile, Bowman and his son left Chicago for New York to meet the coming ones. Since their departure nothing has been heard of them, and Mrs. Bowman is very anxious for their safety. Any information concerning them should be addressed to No. 98 Halsted street.

—A man named Fredricksen, who claims to be the agent of some Colorado colonizing scheme, was brought before Justice Scully yesterday on the charge of swindling, preferred by a young Belgian named Joseph Belleau, who arrived in this city about a week ago. From Belleau's statement it seems that Fredericksen made him intoxicated, and then induced him to enter into partnership with him in the agency business. Belleau put in $200, on condition that he should receive $10 a day for his services. Fredericksen agreed to this, but subsequently reduced the per diem to $2.50. His last act was to appropriate Belleau's money, and disappear from the agency office. The case was continued in bail of $700.

—J. D. Turnwall, a fresco painter, residing on Langley street, near Forty-third, died on Thursday last, of hydrophobia. He was bitten in the hand by a pet dog, a short time since, and, after killing the animal in order to prevent it from injuring any other member of the family, paid no further attention to his mishap. The wound in his hand appeared to be nothing but a mere scratch, and soon healed over. The poison, however, worked stealthily upon his system, and finally appeared in the terrible form of hydrophobia. He was seized with the disease on Wednesday last, and was compelled to leave his work. On Thursday the dread disease took its most frightful form, and soon resulted in the death of the sufferer, who expired in a fit of convulsions. He leaves a large family and an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances to lament his awful fate.

YELLOW JACK.

Fearful Suffering Experienced by the Crew of a German Bark—The Disease in New York Harbor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The yellow fever excitement has been considerably increased by the arrival of two more infected vessels. The second fever ship arrived in the lower bay last evening, and a tale of fearful suffering was related by the survivors of the crew. This vessel is the German bark Johann Fredericks, of Stettin, bound from Savarra La Mar on the north coast of the Island of Jamaica, to Stettin. She sailed from Jamaica on the 9th of July under the command of Captain Keil, with a crew of nine men, besides her commander. She carries a cargo of logwood, pimento, coffee and rum. On the fourth day out the yellow fever made its appearance. They were utterly without medical attendance, and the horrors of the voyage are unutterable. Six out of nine men died, and there is good reason to suppose that one of these, the carpenter, who was terribly afflicted, jumped overboard and drowned himself. The last of these men died Aug. 7, the bark being at the time yesterday north of Hatteras. The Captain, two men and the cook alone survive, and of these the cook and one seaman have been down with the fever but are now convalescent. For days and weeks they have been too short-handed to work their vessel and literally drifted into New York in distress. The vessel will be thoroughly disinfected before leaving port. This bark will not come to the city at all, and her cargo will not be shifted.

A third yellow fever vessel lies in the lower bay, the American brig Liberty, Captain Devereaux, from Manzanville, Cuba. She has now three sick men on board, and one seaman died on the voyage. Her Captain and crew deny that they were suffering from yellow fever, but the health officers here think otherwise.

The Barnard Trial.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—In the Barnard impeachment case, Mr. Beach continued his argument for the defence, claiming that Barnard was an inflexible and incorruptible Judge.

Mr. Van Cott, for the prosecution, reviewed the evidence, and submitted propositions for the enlightenment of members of the Court and proceeded to elaborate upon them. The Court adjourned before the conclusion of his argument.

The Elements.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 15.—A party of thirteen was struck by lightning at Druid Hill Park yesterday afternoon. Several ladies were badly burned, but no fatal cases occurred.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15.—Several houses in this vicinity were materially damaged by lightning last night, but no lives were lost.

NEW YORK.

Twenty-three Cases of Sunstroke Yesterday.

Arrest of Another Ring Thief.

Arrival of Another Vessel with Yellow Fever on Board.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The stock market to-day was unsettled and erratic. The dealings were on a smaller scale than yesterday, and free from any excitement. The chief features were Western Union and Erie. Western Union was firm and advanced to 73½, with a late reaction to 73. Erie heavy and lower, selling from 45⅛ to 44½. The stock seems to have no speculative friends at present, and daily drifts on in its downward course in sympathy with the heaviness of the stock, at London. Lake Shore advanced from 89½ to 90¼, and afterwards declined to 89½. Union Pacific advanced from 35½ to 35¾, and late in the day fell back to 35½. Pacific mail advanced from 73½ to 74¼, and finally lost the advance. Other fluctuations were ¼ to 1 per cent on limited transactions.

THE MONEY MARKET

closed easy at 2 to 3 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet and steady on a basis of 108⅞ to 108⅞ for 60-days' sterling from second hands.

GOLD

quiet and steady during the morning at 114⅞ to 114⅞ but become more active and advanced to 115⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102½; Union Pacific firsts, 89@89½; land grants, 80½@80½; incomes, 85½@86½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour is in moderate demand. The intense warm weather and liberal supplies in prospect check business. Low and medium grades are easier. New is more plenty, and prices lower and unsettled. At the close the market was lower for most grades. Demand is limited. Holders of wheat were disposed to yield early in the day to sell freely, but buyers held off, and prices are uncertain. The market closes lower for all kinds, especially for new. This is more plenty. The demand is chiefly confined to shippers.

PROVISIONS.

Pork less active and heavy; for future delivery dull. Cut meats fairly active and lower. Bacon more active and in steady demand; fair for future. Lard steady; demand limited, chiefly for local use.

[To the Associated Press.]

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The North German brig John Frederick, from Havana, Captain LaMar, from Stettin, put in here in distress, having lost six men by yellow fever.

SPRUNG A LEAK.

The British ship Cathedral, from Pensacola, for Liverpool, put in here, leaking badly, and having nine feet of water in her hold.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived—The Australia, from Glasgow.

SUNSTROKES.

There were twenty-three cases of sunstroke in this city yesterday, five of which were fatal. Seven cases were reported in Brooklyn.

A DENIAL.

The *Sun* says that M. Mayorga, the Agent General of Cuba, states that the report of a Cuban filibustering expedition being formed in Canada is false.

ARREST OF A RING THIEF.

James M. Ingersoll, the notorious ring chair-maker, was discovered on Sixth avenue last evening by a detective and arrested. There are two indictments for forgery against him. He was this morning taken before the Court of General Sessions and bailed for trial in $5,000 on each count. After being bailed in the above cases, he was immediately re-arrested on a civil suit, similar to those against Tweed and others, and $500,000 bail was demanded. He expects to get this amount before sunset.

THE HEAT

to-day is again excessive, but cooler by five or six degrees than yesterday. The thermometer indoors to-day indicates 99 degrees; in extreme shade, 89 degrees.

THE BLOOMINGDALE CASE.

The argument in the case of Rose McCabe, of Bloomingdale Asylum, was concluded to-day. The Court took the papers under advisement.

NOT TO BE ARRESTED.

The Sheriff received notice to-day, from the Attorney General, not to arrest Andrew Garvey in the civil suits pending against him.

LOST.

Vouchers for work performed at the Department of Public Works, amounting to $4,000, have been lost in their transit from Comptroller Green to the Auditor. A diligent search is being made for them.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

The Treasury Department has ordered Supervising Inspector Low, of New York, to examine into the cause of the disaster to the steamer Bristol, and report the result.

WILL RECOVER.

It is thought that all but three of the twelve sailors who had yellow fever at the Quarantine Hospital, will soon recover.

PERSONAL.

Wm. Page, the well-known artist, was stricken with paralysis, this morning, at his studio here. He is expected to recover.

MORE YELLOW FEVER.

The German bark John Frederick, which arrived last night, left Savanna Le Mar for Stettin with a crew of ten, six of whom died prior to Aug. 7, since which time the vessel has been drifting along the coast from Hatteras, with one seaman and the cook sick with yellow fever. She was fallen in with off Sandy Hook yesterday, by a pilot boat, and towed into the lower quarantine. Her passage has been one of horror.

The brig Liberty, Captain Devereaux, arrived last night from Maracabo, having lost one man on the voyage. There are sick on board. The Hospital Doctor here has no doubt but the sickness is yellow fever.

GAVE BAIL.

James H. Ingersoll furnished bail this afternoon in the civil suit in the sum of $500,000. Messrs. Lorin Ingersoll, father of the defendant, and William H. Watson, merchant, 70 Park avenue, became his bondsmen, each justifying in the full amount.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WANDERER RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—President Grant arrived here to-day, in accordance with the prediction of General Babcock, yesterday, that, while there was no absolute necessity as to the time of the arrival, yet the Chief Magistrate was likely to turn up here at almost any time, and without any formal notice. Secretary Delano, who just returned here to-day, was about the first visitor at the White House, and he was followed closely by Postmaster General Creswell, who came to give an account of his stewardship, and to report to his chief something of that wonderful campaign of his in Michigan, which Creswell is modest enough to think one of the most marvellous events of the present century. A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow to take some action on the Ku-Klux report of Colonel Whitely, and to consider some routine business, after which the President will again shake the dust of Washington from his feet.

THE CHATTANOOGA INVITATION.

One important matter to be settled in Cabinet meeting, to-morrow, is whether the President and Cabinet shall accept the invitation on the part of the Chattanooga Board of Trade to visit that locality and Lookout Mountain. The President has informed ex-Governor Bard, of Georgia, who is now here, that this invitation shall be carefully deliberated on, and an answer sent in writing by Saturday. The ex-Governor is not too sanguine, as he was also informed that this invitation must take its chances with others, and that in these little social matters the President was averse to showing favoritism.

PORTER'S OPINION.

Horace Porter, who returns with the President, and who accompanied that distinguished official in his late trip through New York State and the Lake Champlain region, says that the enthusiasm of the people toward Grant is even greater now than at the close of the war.

DISTILLERY LOCKS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day appointed W. P. Shearman, G. A. Bates, and A. T. Bliss, of the Revenue Bureau, as a Commission to invite proposals for furnishing locks with or without seals for use at distilleries and distilling warehouses, and to make examinations and list all samples presented with the proposals to furnish them. This is in conformity with the late law of June 6, 1872, which requires the Commissioner to purchase these locks at the expense of the United States.

THE REBEL ARCHIVES.

The Rebel State Department archives contain many names of persons who have claims before the Government, and who have written letters to Rebel officers requesting the release of their sons from confinement in their prisons, stating that they have always been true to the Confederacy; and many of these persons are being notified that moneys that would otherwise be paid to them will be forfeited to the United States.

PROPOSED NEW BANK.

Ex-Comptroller Hulburd is reported at the Treasury Department as about to start a bank in the City of New York.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Under the late law of Congress granting to disabled soldiers new artificial limbs, or, in lieu thereof, commutation, those who have been paralyzed or have sustained some bodily injury depriving them of the use of their limbs, can make application for commutation to the Surgeon General of the United States Army. This law, as it has been amended, admits officers above the rank of Captain to these benefits, a fact not generally known.

THE PENSION BUREAU

is working some of its clerks at night in preparing the certificates for increased pensions. All certificates received previous to the 20th inst. will be mailed to the pensioners in time for the September payment.

THE BEER STAMP DIFFICULTY

has at length reached a solution. The Internal Revenue Department has decided to enforce the law for the discontinuance of the one-third barrel stamps, and refer all who are injured by this course to Congress for relief.

THE PUGILISTS.

The Inspector General of Steamboats was yesterday instructed by the Federal authorities that, in case the State of Maryland failed to effect the arrest of Mace and O'Baldwin for a contemplated breach of the peace, to prevent the departure of the boat and arrest the whole party of excursionists under the act of Congress prohibiting the overcrowding of steamboats.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The President issued commissions to-day to C. C. Kelsey as Acting Internal Revenue Commissioner, and J. W. Hedrick as Revenue Supervisor and to several Postmasters, including W. H. Folk, at Paris, Ky.; T. G. Scott, at Fort Smith, Ark.; and to Henry W. Reed, of Iowa, as Indian Agent at the Fort Hall Reservation, in Idaho.

HE'LL GIVE ANSWER TO-DAY.

Governor Sam Bard, who is Chairman of the Chattanooga Committee who extended an invitation to the President, on behalf of the Municipal authorities and Board of Trade of Chattanooga, for himself and Cabinet to visit Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, had an interview, to-day, with the President, who informed him that he had laid the invitation before several members of the Cabinet and would give a definite answer after the meeting to-morrow.

PARDONED.

During the forenoon, to-day, the members of the Cabinet then in town, Belknap, Creswell, and Williams, visited President Grant on business, the last named in relation to the Ku Klux convicts in the Albany Penitentiary. The report in the case, made by Colonel Whitley, having been read to the President, he directed that a pardon be made out in behalf of those especially recommended to Executive clemency, namely, David Collins, William Teal, Amos Owen, and William Scruggs, who were represented to be old men, and one or two in poor health, and who joined the Ku-Klux in ignorance of its real objects. Some days will elapse before they will be set at liberty, as it will first be necessary to ascertain when and where they were convicted. After these cases shall be disposed of, the President will consider the suggestions of Colonel Whitley relative to eighteen of the others now in the Albany Penitentiary.

CABINET MEETING.

A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow, at which Belknap, Creswell, Williams, and Delano will be present, the last-named gentleman having returned from Ohio to-day.

WILL LEAVE.

The President will leave to-morrow for Long Branch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

When the Clark letter was published, asserting, upon the alleged authority of General O. O. Howard, that the President had ordered that the Court Martial be packed to insure the dismissal of the colored Cadet, the Secretary of War at once telegraphed General Howard in the following terms:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 1, 1872.

General O. O. Howard, Santa Fe, New Mexico:

SIR: In a letter from David Clark to Sayles J. Bowen, dated July 22, 1872, published in yesterday's New York *Tribune*, he states that in the December following Cadet Smith's trial, you said to him as follows: "In conversation with the Secretary of War, he informed me that President Grant had called upon him prior to the appointment of the court martial, and said, 'I suppose, Mr. Secretary, that you are about to appoint a court-martial for the trial of colored Cadet Smith at West Point. I have received two or three letters from my son Fred, who informs me that the cadet is very objectionable there; that there are strong prejudice against him, and now, as this trial is to come off, Mr. Secretary, I trust that you will so make up the Court as to cause his removal.'" Did you make that statement? Answer by telegraph. WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

Another telegram was sent forward Aug. 3, calling for an immediate answer to the above. General Howard stamps the statement as false, in most explicit language. This is his response:

CAMP AT CAVE SPRINGS, A. T., Aug. 8.

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegrams, of Aug. 1 and 3, this moment received. Mr. Clark is certainly mistaken, for I never had such a conversation with the Secretary of War, and could not have made so untrue a report.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

BANK CIRCULAR.

The Comptroller of Currency has prepared the following circular for distribution among the National Banks in redemption cities: In the future reports of the condition of your bank made to this office, all checks payable in specie will be reported under the head of "Checks and other cash items." The amount of these checks will be stated separately, but extended in the general aggregate of cash items. The items of specie will include coin and all gold. Treasury notes only will be stated separately, and extended as heretofore.

(Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of Currency.

DIVIDEND.

The Comptroller of Currency has declared a final dividend of 8½ per cent in favor of the creditors of the Croton National Bank of New York.

DENTISTRY.

Meeting of the American Dental Association.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The session of the American Dental Convention, yesterday afternoon, was occupied in considering the merits of hard and soft foil, and the style of instruments for picking and filling. With the close of these subjects, the usual business of the Convention was proceeded with. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, on the second Tuesday of August. The officers for the ensuing year have been elected as follows: President, Dr. J. J. Wetherbee, of Boston; Vice President, Dr. G. A. Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Dr. Cornelius R. Hurlbut, of Springfield; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. M. S. Deane, of Chicago; Treasurer, Dr. John Allen, of New York. The Convention adjourned till this morning.

The closing business of the Dental Convention, to-day, was of a miscellaneous character, and consisted in informal discussions of special cases in practice. After passing resolutions of thanks to the Massachusetts Dental Society for the use of its rooms, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Wednesday night the village of Mt. Clemens, Mich., was seriously damaged by a tornado which swept over its southern part, destroying much property. No lives were lost.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to the Pittsburgh Convention.

—The Executive Mansion, at Washington, has been for some time undergoing extensive repairs, it being in some parts, including those occupied by the President's family, in an untenable condition, the plastering of the walls and ceiling having fallen, and the roof being in a leaky condition.

Fires.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The extensive establishment of Leret & Blasdell, makers of sash, blinds, doors, etc., was destroyed by fire this forenoon. Loss, $40,000; insured for $10,000.

PORTLAND, N. B., Aug. 15.—Horace's rope factory, at this place, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $40,000; insured for $10,000. One hundred people are thrown out of employment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A fire broke out this evening in the press-rooms of the *Christian Union* (Henry Ward Beecher's paper), underneath the Park Hotel. Fears were at first entertained that the hotel would catch fire. The firemen, however, were promptly on the scene, and the flames in the press-room were prevented from extending. The damage to the press-room and folders is about $10,000. The premises are said to be fully insured.

Street Railways.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed, in your report of the proceedings of the Common Council, the presentation of an ordinance to allow the "People's Horse-Railroad Company" to run on certain streets. This ordinance, and the routes proposed, forcibly illustrate the lack of system there is in building the street-railroads of Chicago.

It is impossible to conceive the reason for the line from Canal to Kinzie streets making a circle of the city, going south to Twenty-second street, west to Douglas Park, north to North avenue, and *ceasing* at the corner of North avenue and Dearborn street. Why does it not continue south on Dearborn, or some contiguous street, to Kinzie, and thence to the place of beginning?

It is time our street-railroads were through the initial state, and a fixed and well-digested system should be inaugurated and pursued. Philadelphians consider their system of street-railroads as perfect, and certainly it is immeasurably superior to Chicago's system, or lack of system; but, perhaps if the subject was well studied by our City Fathers, they could produce a better system than that of Philadelphia or New York.

I do not wish to trespass too much on your valuable space, so I will not give a resume of the system as carried out in Philadelphia, but simply wish you to call the attention of our Aldermen to the matter.

These new schemes are as far as ever from showing the development of a system which will make *all* parts of the city equally or almost equally accessible, by the shortest route, secured by exchanges from one line to another running at right angles. This seems to me should be the first principle, viz.: That lines should run at right angles to each other, and that, if desired, a person could have an exchange ticket, without additional cost, to enable him to ride on a line at right angles to the one he gets on at first, but not on a parallel line, as is done in Philadelphia.

CONSTANT READER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.

Crops.

UNION GROVE, Wis., Aug. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have heard from most of the farmers here. They say that their crop looks and handles in the bundle about eight bushels to the acre better than last year. I know from personal observation that grain is a good deal better than for years previous.

P.

—Copper-toed fans are sold for the benefit of young ladies who have no one to love, and who chew the stuffing out of any other kind in one evening when a hop is in progress.

—Alkali lands, heretofore considered almost worthless, are found to be excellent for cotton. In California, the cotton planted on alkali soil is a month ahead of that planted on the adobe lands.

—The Prussian Cultus Minister has given a decision that female teachers may indeed be employed in German schools, but only in such instances where male instruction is not to be obtained.

FOREIGN.

Anticipated Troubles With Indians in Manitoba.

How They Change Administrations in Honduras.

Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 15.—Despatches received from Fort Garry state that the Indians at Portage La Prairie refuse to receive their annuities as provided by the treaty last year. They want better terms, and declare that, if they are not granted they will stop the surveys.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—The Caledonia Society of North America is in session here. About fifty delegates from various parts of the United States and Canada are present. Philadelphia has been selected for the next annual meeting.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—At the annual meeting of the British Science Association, last evening, Dr. Carpenter eulogized Dr. Livingstone, and praised Stanley for his bravery. Stanley was frequently cheered, and acknowledged the tribute by bowing. Napoleon was present.

The St. Petersburg and Florence Geographical Societies have each sent a gold medal to Stanley.

The subscriptions to the fund to indemnify Captain Notag for expenses incurred in maintaining his right, before Mr. Justice Keogh, to a seat in Parliament closed to-day. The total amount subscribed is £14,000.

The strike of the agricultural laborers for higher wages continues in Oxfordshire. The Government has placed a number of soldiers at the disposal of the farmers, and the crops, which were in danger, are now being harvested. The officers of the National Agricultural Union have protested against this proceeding of the authorities.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 15.—The Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal met at noon to-day, and remained in session until 3:40 p. m., when it adjourned to reassemble at noon to-morrow. Sir Roundell Palmer, the counsel for Great Britain, was present at the session, though suffering from indisposition.

France.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says the German Government has intimated to Thiers its intention to remain in possession of Belfort, though it is willing to make a compensatory concession to France.

Central America.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—The Spanish war steamer Tornado has returned to Havana. She left Omoa, Honduras, on the 9th inst., and reports that, on the morning of the 7th, Medineta proclaimed himself President, and inaugurated operations for an attack on President Medina, and seized the foreign vessels at Omoa and Porto Carte. On the 29th ult Medineta returned to Omoa, after capturing Truxillo, accompanied by Medina, who, under certain guarantees, recognized Medineta as President. Both were lodged in the house of the Spanish Consul. General Sanchez, second in command of Medina's forces, learned of this, and not being satisfied with the arrangement, ordered Medina's arrest. He surrounded the house and captured Medina in his sleeping room, allowing Medineta to escape. On the 30th, Sanchez demanded $10,000 for the life of Medina, which the British Consul paid, but Sanchez failed to keep his promise, and carried Medina a prisoner to Camayagua for trial. Sanchez left Omoa on the 2d inst., the town and castle remaining without troops until the arrival of General Osorio, on the 4th. Previous to Sanchez's departure, he executed General Chamaro, and refused to allow the Spanish Consul to leave. Osorio left on the 7th, after re-establishing the old authorities. The Tornado arrived at Omoa on the 4th. Boats, with people, were soon alongside, it is supposed containing Medineta, asking an asylum aboard, which the commander refused. The British war steamer Danae remains at Omoa. It is supposed that tranquility is completely re-established in consequence of the revolutions. The English, German, Spanish, and American merchants suffer seriously.

"THAT AEROLITE."

How a Globe of Iron Pyrites Became a Heavenly Body.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 12.

Little more than one week ago F. J. Bowman, Esq., brought to the office of the *Republican* a curious solid ball, about the size of a twelve-pound cannon ball, which he had dug out of the ground at a depth of thirteen feet below the surface, on the farm of Mr. John Murdock, near Laclede station, about ten miles from this city. Mr. Bowman seemed somewhat elated with his discovery, thinking that he had found a genuine aerolite. An examination of the curiosity led us to believe that it was simply a globe of iron pyrites, such as is frequently found in coal mines, which some coal miner had deposited in the earth in order to play a practical joke on somebody. In our issue of the 3d inst. we stated that such were our suspicions. The fact that the ball was incrusted with a thin layer of cannel coal convinced us that it could not be an aerolite, as there was no record of any aerolite found with any such a covering.

Some of our city cotemporaries, however, with unsuspecting credulity, and charming simplicity, bit largely at the bait, and forthwith wrote exhaustive and learned disquisitions on the phenomenon of aerolites, and some of their accounts have already found their way into Eastern papers. We have since learned something of the recent history of "that aerolite" which we propose to lay before our readers.

Some months, perhaps a year or more ago, Mr. Murdock discovered in his meadow a hole in the ground of rather singular appearance, which he was unable to account for. By running a rail into the hole he found that it extended several feet deep. The rail was left standing in the hole. Mr. Murdock mentioned the matter to Mr. Bowman, who at once concluded that the hole must have been made by an aerolite, and having obtained Mr. Murdock's consent, set a negro laborer at work to dig for the supposed treasure. The laborer continued to dig down through the soft alluvia until he reached a distance of twelve feet, and then quit for the night. Although no aerolite was yet discovered, yet the laborer, who seems to have possessed a lively imagination, reported traces of the hole all the way down. The prospect of finding the object of his search did not seem very bright, but Mr. Bowman determined to renew the search the following morning.

A gentleman from this city happened out in that neighborhood on the evening in question, heard the talk about digging for an aerolite, and knew of Mr. Bowman's determination to renew the search in the morning, and he at once determined in his own mind to assist Mr. Bowman in his experimental hunt. The gentleman to whom we refer is Mr. Henry L. Sutton.

Mr. Sutton remembered having seen, in the office of Messrs. A. F. Donk & Co., at No. 221 Chestnut street, a remarkably fine specimen of a globe of iron pyrites, which he concluded would make a very acceptable improvised aerolite. This specimen had been taken out of the Beaucoup Mines, ten miles this side of DuQuoin, in the State of Illinois, about a week previous. It was found at a depth of 183 feet below the surface.

Mr. Russell knew right well that it must afford Mr. Bowman, together with a large class of respectable people known as curiosity-hunters, the greatest possible satisfaction to find such a specimen in the place at which they were digging. Like Mr. Barnum, Mr. Sutton was willing to do almost anything to afford real pleasure to his fellow man, and so he came to the office of the Messrs. Donk, got the specimen, took it out to Murdock's during the night, safely deposited it about one foot below the bottom of the hole that had been dug, and covered it over. The next morning Mr. Bowman continued his search and the result may readily be imagined.

With Mr. Sutton it was a labor of love, undertaken from philanthropic motives. He knew that local items in St. Louis were scarce, and he wisely thought that something sensational would prove a real boon to the local editorial fraternity. Mr. Sutton's conjectures proved well founded. Mr. Bowman was delighted. The *Democrat* and the *Times* were delighted, and when he saw how much pleasure and happiness he had been instrumental in conferring upon several worthy gentlemen, Mr. Sutton felt amply repaid for all his trouble.

It is with a good deal of reluctance that we thus rudely break the illusion with which this matter has been invested, but as the office of a public journal is to disseminate truth, we have no option but to record the facts. "That aerolite," which the *Democrat* said was to be presented to the Mercantile Library, is still in the office of the *Republican*, subject to the order of the owner. We learn that Messrs. Donk & Co. are prepared to fill orders for similar aerolites on reasonable terms. We make no extra charge for thus advertising one branch of the business of Messrs. Donk & Co., for the reason that it is all done in the interest of science.

William B. Astor's Castle.

In viewing William B. Astor's present residence in Lafayette Place, I am forcibly reminded either of an asylum or a jail. The occupant has long been troubled with the fear of robbery, which may not be far from a streak of lunacy. He probably carries but little money in his pocket, and I doubt if he has any jewelry, still less bonds, in his house. The "cracksmen" are not apt to rob such places, for they reason too correctly from men's habits. But Mr. Astor has converted his house into a place of defence, which, as I said, suggests to a stranger that it may be a jail or lunatic asylum. The basement windows are protected by heavy gratings. These, however, are common in first-class houses. The porch is of heavy free-stone, and this is the only relief to the plain brick front, whose breadth and height additionally suggest the idea of an asylum. The parlors on the first floor, as I am told, have sliding shutters of iron, and these can be closed at night and then be opened by day in such a manner as to be utterly concealed. The second-story windows have gratings; not of half length, as in the case with nunneries, but reaching from top to bottom. These will effectually defeat the entrance of any one who might climb a gutter or reach that height in any manner. The third story is unprotected, and in case a robber should descend in a balloon an entrance could easily be effected. I make this suggestion in order that the lunatic capitalist may at once adopt suitable precaution.—*New York Letter.*